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WARSAW PACT STANCE IN VIENNA MBFR TALKS RESTATED

DW161321Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1203 GMT 15 Oct 78 DW

[From Rudi Singer's answers to listeners' questions]

[Text] Ursula Boettcher of JENA writes: Negotiations on disarmament are still being conducted in Vienna. Is all this not dragging along endlessly? How significant are these negotiations at this time? A question to Rudi Singer:

[Singer] Naturally, Mrs Boettcher, 5 years is a long time. Negotiations on the reduction of forces and arms in Central Europe have been conducted at Vienna's Hofburg, on historical territory, as it were, for the past 5 years. At the beginning of this 16th round they have not made one effective step closer toward disarmament in Europe. Had things proceeded in line with the concept of the Warsaw Pact states, there would be at least 150,000 soldiers less on both sides now. But the destructive attitude of NATO's representatives in Vienna has so far prevented the urgently needed reduction of military confrontation in this part of the world, where the greatest military strengths of imperialism and socialism are facing each other.

This brings me to the question concerning the significance of the Vienna negotiations. Political detente, dominant in Europe as a tendency, urgently requires complementing by military detente; that is to say, by concrete steps toward arms reduction and ultimately to disarmament, lest detente remain in jeopardy. This is why the representatives of the socialist states in Vienna have been seriously endeavoring for years to achieve a reduction of armed forces and arms, as this no doubt could stabilize peace on our continent. This is also in keeping with the demand of the UN General Assembly on disarmament questions in which the urgency of a Vienna agreement is emphasized. And this at this very time, because the delay of such an agreement would further complicate the situation.

The socialist states advocate the immediate reduction of troops and arms. The NATO states, on the other hand, have been trying to use the negotiations to achieve a unilateral reduction of Warsaw Pact forces while simultaneously voluminously reinforcing their own troops, especially the United States in the Federal Republic of Germany. On 8 June the socialist countries submitted a proposal which was to make a change possible in Vienna, in that they offered a compromise or, as Leonid Brezhnev put it, we met the other side more than half-way. Under our concept the Soviet Union would be prepared in the first phase of reduction to demobilize twice as many soldiers as the United States, though linked with the commitment that subsequently all states involved will reduce their armies by between 11 and 13 percent, including their arms and equipment.

After this reduction, exactly the same number of soldiers would exist on both sides, namely, 700,000 men [words indistinct]. Yet the reply of the West has been outstanding to this day. Instead, the supreme commander of NATO in Europe, General Haig, announced additional troop reinforcements during the large-scale autumn exercises. Under the Pentagon's plan the United States intends to stockpile war material for 2/3 of its entire ground forces in Western Europe, meaning nearly exclusively the Federal Republic of Germany. This clearly is at odds with the intentions and the principles already agreed upon, which have been under negotiation in Vienna for 5 years now. And this, for example, constitutes a complication of the negotiations. The head of the GDR delegation, Dr Ingo Oeser, therefore demanded on 5 October, at the beginning of the 16th round, that after the concession of the socialist states of 8 June it is time for the Western states to show readiness to meet the other side half-way.

AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES ENVER HOXHA ON BIRTHDAY

AU162009Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[AWP Central Committee message to Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary, congratulating him on his 70th birthday--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Enver, today, on your 70th birthday, all communists and workers of our country feel great joy and express their boundless, ardent love for you by further closing ranks around the party Central Committee led by you so as to make our socialist country even more prosperous and stronger.

On the occasion of your 70th birthday, on behalf of all communists and all Albanian people, the party Central Committee conveys most ardent revolutionary congratulations and cordially wishes you a very long life. May you live as long as the mountains of Albania so as to lead us, as always, by your Marxist-Leninist determination and principle-mindedness on the glorious road of socialism and communism.

Comrade Enver, as a revolutionary your life has been that of a loyal son of the people who has for more than half a century continuously devoted all his energies to the consistent struggle in the service of the people, country, revolution and socialism. Ever since your youth when you were still a student, you embarked on the struggle to defend the high interest of the people against the social injustice of that time; against Zog's feudalistic-bourgeois regime. In following this revolutionary path you have always loyally served the people and have courageously fought for the interests of the people and the country. In your early youth you embraced Marxist-Leninist ideas and, with exemplary revolutionary courage, began working to disseminate them in Albania and to create a true communist organization.

In the critical and dark days of the fascist Italian occupation--when the Albanian people faced the question of whether to rise in armed struggle for the country's liberation or give in to the occupier and disappear as a nation--at the head of a handful of brave and devoted revolutionaries you heroically overcame all the difficulties arising from the illegality and from elements hostile to Marxism-Leninism in the ranks of the communist groups of that time and, on 8 November 1941, founded the Albanian Communist Party. You thus provided the Albanian people with the revolutionary staff which was to lead them in the insurrection and revolution toward true freedom and socialism.

At the head of the party Central Committee for 37 consecutive years since its founding, you are leading the party and the people with courage and heroism, endless determination and lofty Marxist-Leninist principle-mindedness. (?With) the national liberation struggle our people wrote the most glorious pages in their long history. In this struggle they showed their lofty virtues of heroism, courage and the freedom-loving spirit they had invincibly preserved for centuries. These virtues erupted like a volcano, because it was the party of communists which was providing leadership and because at the head of the heroic communists was the commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha. You and the party knew how to realize and merge the old Albanian tradition of popular insurrection with the Leninist theory of the revolutionary struggle.

Leading the party and people, you continue to implement with determination and consistency the truth of Marxism-Leninism in the concrete conditions of our country.

The profound Marxist-Leninist understanding of the (?laws) of the revolution, the absolute belief in the invincible strength of the people and their inexhaustible creative abilities, the steel-like will and the highest degree of courage to lead the revolution to the end which characterize all your revolutionary feats as a son of the people and a loyal pupil of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin--all this is embodied in the creation of the people's regime in Albania.

The dictatorship of the proletariat, which is led by the party headed by you, has become the guarantee of the freedom and independence of our people in their uninterrupted march on the road of socialism. Comrade Enver, your name is indissolubly linked with the life and feats of the party, the people, the country and socialism.

The organization and direction of the national liberation struggle, which led to complete victory and the establishment of the people's regime; the completion of the great democratic and popular reforms and the successful transition onto the socialist road; the elimination of illiteracy and century-old backwardness; the great revolutionary transformations carried out in the economy, education, culture and social life--which have (?turned) Albania into a socialist country in its economy, culture and inviolable defense--and the increased respect and prestige our party and country enjoy internationally--all this is part of the great achievement of the party, which is loyally and heroically led by its Central Committee headed by you, Comrade Enver.

Our party and people have had to fight, not only against the incalculable difficulties to overcoming the great backwardness inherited from the past, but also against many internal and external enemies. The struggle waged by the party and the people to liberate the country, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism is characterized by the bitter and complex confrontations which have always ended in the defeat of the enemies and with victory for us. Chief among these are the armed struggle against the Italian and German occupiers and the country's traitors, who placed themselves at their service; the struggle against the plot of the revisionist Yugoslav leadership and its agents in Albania, such as Koci Xoxe and others, designed to liquidate Albania's independence and turn it into a Yugoslav province; the struggle against the conspiracy of American and British imperialism and their lackeys who attempted to overthrow the people's regime and restore capitalism in Albania; the struggle against the potential plot of the Khrushchevite Soviet revisionists designed to reduce Albania to a vassal state of Russian social imperialism; the struggle against the Chinese revisionists who sought to subdue Socialist Albania in the interest of their hegemonistic and social imperialistic plans; and the elimination of the potential plot by the putschists and saboteurs led by the traitors Beqir Balluku, Abdyl Kellezi and others who had become the mouthpiece and blind instruments of foreign states who desired to subdue Albania, liquidate socialism and restore capitalism in our country.

Through all the bitter class struggles the party emerged victorious and our enemies were defeated because the party committee, headed by you, has always been vigilant, determined and ir steel-like unity of thought and action, and because it values nothing else above the freedom of the people, the sovereignty of the country and the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The struggle waged by the party and you, Comrade Enver, against the internal and external enemies was what rescued the people and socialism.

The class struggle in Albania, wisely and prudently guided by the party and waged according to your teachings, has been and remains a great driving force in our society. It is a decisive factor in the steel-like unity of the people and their unity around the party. It is a reliable shield of the country's freedom and independence and the ideological and moral purity of our people.

Only a truly Marxist-Leninist party, like our party, with a correct line and confidence in the strength of the people could embark on such great undertakings as the country's industrialization at a rapid pace; the complete collectivization of agriculture; revolutionizing the ideological, educational and cultural fields; the complete emancipation of women, and so forth. The consistent implementation of the party's line and firm belief in the strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat; the leading, organizing and mobilizing skills of the party members; the talent of cadres and the selfless work of our workers, peasants and people's intelligentsia forged by the party with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and your irreplaceable teachings--all these enable the communists to conquer all the strongholds in our country.

At a time when we see, in our vicinity and in the whole world, the acute crisis which has gripped the capitalist and revisionist countries, the correct economic policy of our party for industrializing the country and modernizing agriculture emerges as even more magnificent--the great strength of the principles of self-reliance so strongly defended by you.

Under your direct care, Comrade Enver, the century-old dream of our people for light, knowledge, education and culture has been fulfilled. The new Albanian can be proud of the high degree achieved in the peoples' general education and in cadres' training.

Under your careful guidance, the country's defense has been strengthened and our borders have become inviolable. Your military thought and your theoretical and practical concepts on the people's struggle, based on Marxist-Leninist military science, the brilliant militant traditions of our people and the revolutionary world experience--all this is the basis on which the strategy, tactics and the organization and direction of our people's defense have been built and which have made our country inviolable.

You, dear Comrade Enver, provided the Albanian people with the first constitution with which they rehabilitated the country and healed the wounds of the war, collectivized agriculture, built socialist industry and achieved all those great successes in all fields of life which are known by the whole world. You also provided the people with the second constitution, the most advanced constitution in the world, which enshrines the victories that have been achieved and opens brilliant prospects for the constant socialist development of our country. Our new constitution includes all the great Marxist-Leninist principles of socialist life. This shows the particular care of the party Central Committee and your personal care for preserving and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, for constantly developing socialism in Albania and for defending the country's freedom and independence.

All your revolutionary activity is characterized by your consistent struggle to defend Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. The heroic struggle waged by our party under your leadership against modern revisionism is an unprecedented struggle.

Our party--educated by you with the endless allegiance to the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; the spirit of ireconciliation with any deviation and treason and the feeling of hatred for any traitor or renegade of the revolution and socialism--courageously rose up against the Titoite treason and shed the mask of the Yugoslav revisionists. It rose up and unmasked the treason of the Khrushchevite clique and then exposed and continues to expose the treason of the Chinese revisionist leadership.

As in the past, you continue to educate the party to always be irreconcilable to the trends of opportunism and revisionism and to be an unflinching militant for defending the cause of the revolution and socialism in the world arena. You have and continue to educate the party, the working class, the cooperative peasantry, the people's intelligentsia and our youth to be vigilant and fight uncompromisingly and to the end against both American imperialism and Soviet socialism imperialism, which are equally dangerous to the peoples and to the revolution.

Our party and people, educated by you and inspired by the principles of proletarian internationalism, will, as always, support and assist the Marxist-Leninist parties and the revolutionary forces everywhere in the world that are fighting for social and national liberation.

The sincere and open policy, the proletarian policy, as you have defined the policy of our party and state, ha. secured friends and well-wishers for our country throughout the world; it has secured high prestige and deserved authority. It has secured for Socialist Albania the support and sympathy of the revolutionaries and the peoples, which is a powerful support and a great encouragement and inspiration for defending the country and advancing socialism in our country.

With your intense revolutionary activity at the head of the party, you, Dear Comrade Enver, continue, as always, to wage a comprehensive struggle to revolutionize the party and the country's activity. The measures taken to intensify the ideological revolution, to uproot the remnants and alien influences and revolutionize the base and whole superstructure of our socialist society have barred the way to the birth of revisionism and the restoration of capitalism in our country.

The party and all the people consider your teachings--your great theoretical and practical work which includes all the fields of the activity of the party and our people, the entire 37-year history of the party and the struggle of the people for freedom and socialism--as a remarkable and worthy contribution to the general treasure of Marxism-Leninism. Your historically important leadership at the head of the Central Committee has secured for our party the steel-like unity of its ranks and its indissoluble ties with the people. All the victories of our party and people bear the seal of your Marxist-Leninist personality, as the consistent revolutionary leader and loyal continuer of the everlasting feat of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Dear Comrade Enver, your life and work as a firm communist and proletarian leader and teacher, have been and will remain for us, your comrades and fellow combatants, a great example for inspiration in our work and struggle for the consistent implementation of the party's Marxist-Leninist line, the preservation and consolidation of its monolithic unit, and the constant increase and consolidation of its leading role.

Dear Comrade Enver, once again we cordially wish you health and long life in order to lead us, the party and the people, as always in the great battles awaiting us against imperialism and revisionism and toward new heights of socialism, for the glory of Marxism-Leninism.

[Signed] The AWP Central Committee, Tirana, 16 October 1978

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS RECEPTION HONORING HOXHA'S BIRTHDAY

AU170840Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 17 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Last night the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania gave a dinner at the Brigades Palace in honor of the 70th birthday of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the party and the Albanian people. Attending were the party-state leaders, workers, cooperativists, patriots and veterans of the antifascist national liberation struggle, servicemen, intellectuals, representatives of families which were the base of the antifascist national liberation struggle, and other comrades and fellow combatants of Comrade Enver.

In the greetings address Comrade Memmet Shehu ardently congratulated Comrade Enver Hoxha on his 70th birthday. He noted his great feat in founding and uniting the party and his great role as organizer and leader of the antifascist national liberation struggle, the establishment of the people's regime, the construction of socialism and the country's defense in a bitter struggle for 37 consecutive years against the external and internal enemies and against imperialists and revisionists of all hues. His speech was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause and acclamation for the party and Comrade Enver.

During the dinner groups of workers, cooperativists, patriots and veterans of the antifascist national liberation struggle, servicemen and intellectuals shook hands with Comrade Enver and cordially wished him life as long as that of our high mountains, for the benefit of the party, the happiness of the people and the consolidation of our socialist country.

The youth representatives, who came from all corners of the country, presented Comrade Enver Hoxha with the message which the young generation of Albania forwarded to him on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Amid great revolutionary enthusiasm and joyful applause and acclamation, the rostrum was taken by Comrade Enver Hoxha. He expressed thanks to those present for the congratulations on the occasion of his birthday, and stressed that all the achieved victories are due to the party and its correct Marxist-Leninist line and to our powerful people and their selfless work and struggle.

Comrade Enver then met with those present, shook hands and warmly greeted them.

A beautiful artistic performance was given durin the dinner.

The dinner ended in an enthusiastic and joyful atmosphere; an atmosphere of ardent love for the party and its leader and founder Comrade Enver.

LLESHI GREETS PDRY COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU141610Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council:

On the occasion of your national holiday, it is my pleasure to convey to you cordial greetings and best wishes for the happiness and progress of the friendly people of the PDRY.

FIQRETE SHEHU ADDRESS TO MARXIST-LENINIST INSTITUTE SESSION

AU111540Y Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Oct 78 p 2 AU

["Extracts" from the report entitled "The Expansion and Intensification of the Struggle Against All the Trends of Modern Revisionism, An Historical Necessity" delivered by Fiqrete Shehu, AWP Central Committee member and director of the V.I. Lenin Party School, at the opening meeting of the scientific session on problems of current world development in Tirana on 2 October 1978]

[Text] At the seventh party congress Comrade Enver Hoxha indicated the danger of revisionism to the cause of revolution and socialism in its current stage. He stressed that the struggle against revisionism is an imperative task for the true Marxist-Leninist parties, and maintained that this struggle represents an historical necessity of our times.

At the present stage revisionism is characterized by a number of main features.

One of the present-day characteristics of revisionism is that it has become as widespread as revisionism in government and that in the countries where revisionists are in power the economic base is now completely capitalistic, with its superstructure, in both essence and substance, being a typically bourgeois one. Under present-day conditions it is a characteristic feature of revisionism that, even in the countries of classic capitalism, it has been turned into a component part of the bourgeois political and idelogical superstructure. Another characteristic feature of the present revisionism is that it was born as an anti-Marxist trend in the ranks of the communist movement and has been transformed into a bourgeois trend in the workers movement which, in essence, is the same as social democracy.

Revisionism is now presenting itself in a number of anti-Marxist trends and variants, with the following being the main ones among them: Soviet revisionism, Yugoslav revisionism, "Eurocommunism", and Chinese revisionism. All these trends have the same counterrevolutionary strategic aim. Nevertheless, each of these trends has its own political, ideological and well-defined characteristics.

One--from among the revisionist trends in power, Soviet revisionism constitutes an enormous danger to the revolution, to socialism and to the peoples' freedom and independence. Comrade Enver Hoxha clearly defined this danger at the Seventh AWP Congress when he said that "Soviet revisionism represents the most complete and elaborated 'theory' and practice of the revisionist counterrevolution...." In fact, after having retrieved from the arsenal of the old revisionists and put into circulation the ideas on " the peaceful road," and "the parliamentary road" to socialism, making public the "theories" on "the party of all the people" and "the state of all the people" and practically destroying the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist order in the Soviet Union, the Soviet revisionists began working to perfect their "theories" also regarding those problems of Marxism-Leninism which they had distorted at the ill-famed 20th congress and to find new "theories" which could serve them in implementing revisionist strategy and policy on a national and international plane, at the stage of their total degeneration. Actually, they have even codified such "theories" in their constitution.

In distorting Marxism-Leninism in its international aspect, the Soviet revisionists preceed from their strategy designed to secure the hegemony of the social imperialist state over the whole world. They proceed from the typically expansionist, imperialist policy of the [social imperialist] state. They proceed from the positions of great Russia and oppression of nationalities.

Although in reality the Soviet revisionists are equally as savage and dangerous for the peoples of the world and socialism as American imperialism, in "theory" they carry out demagogy, posing as defenders of Marxism-Leninism, and act as if they oppose imperialism and revisionism. In the service of their strategy, their aim is to mislead the proletariat and the peoples and have the other revisionist parties, particularly those of the vassal countries, follow their policy.

The potential danger of Soviet revisionism lies also in the fact that it portrays its pseudosocialism as "genuine socialism" is, in its real essence and substance, "merely one of the forms of developed capitalism disguised by the "socialist" veil but distinct from that of the countries of classic capitalism because of the high degree of concentration of the means of production in the hands of the state. From this characteristic feature, that is, the fact that while in the countries of classic capitalism the appropriation of surplus value by various capitalists is calculated in relation to the size of their own capital, in the Soviet Union and the other revisionist countries the surplus value goes to each representative of the upper segment of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, according to the position each occupies in the state, economic, scientific and cultural hierarchy, and so forth. However, economic relations with the capitalist countries are conducted by the Soviet state, which reflects and protects the interests of the lofty bureaucratic bourgeoisie. The process of capital and goods export to various countries and of foreign capital penetration in the Soviet Union, the interests of the imperialist powers, the Soviet Union and other great imperialist powers collide, competition crops up among them, as well as rivalry for world hegemony. And the Soviet Union is totally interlocked in this complex of international capitalistic economic relations, as a part of the world capitalist system.

Two--the other variant of revisionism is Yugoslav revisionism which--like the first form which embarked on the struggle against Marxism-Leninism, revolution and socialism--has "traditions" as an offshoot of the international bourgeoisie. And this revisionism is also one of the most dangerous trends.

The danger of Yuglslav revisionism lies in the fact that it offers readymade anti--Marxist and antisocialist concepts and practices to all those who join in betraying the interests of the proletariat and the peoples, and thus always remains a preferred weapon of imperialism in the struggle against socialism and the national liberation movements. In reality, all modern revisionists, beginning with the Khrushchevite revisionists down to the Chinese revisionists, have found and still find inspiration in the opportunistic trend of Yugoslav revisionism, and many of the revisionists have in the past and still appraise the "self-management system" as a model of tested "socialism."

However, in practice, the Yugoslav "self-management socialism" is merely capitalism cloaked with Marxist phraseology, a brand of "socialism" built with the dollars of American imperialism and other imperialist powers. It is the same as "democratic socialism." It is identical with the brand of "socialism" required by the bourgeoisie to counterbalance true socialism. In this respect, even if we mention just the monetary assistance which world capitalism provides for the "self-management system," the true nature of this form of socialism which the Yugoslav and other revisionists and even the bourgeoisie offer to the proletariat and mankind becomes clearly evident. This is so because the imperialists never give dollars to anyone for nothing. They give "assistance" not to build socialism, but to bury it. And the fact that Yugoslavia is deep in debt to various firms and states--the fact that over 170 enterprises have been set up by joint capital in which 49 percent of the stock belongs to foreign firms--confirms that Yugoslavia has now become a part of the world capitalist system.

Yugoslav revisionism presents a potential danger to the proletariat and the peoples also because of the particular strategy and tactics which it propagates; portraying Yugoslavia as a "nonalined" country, and also because of the role played by the leaders of this revisionism as the liaison for revisionist trends, particularly the main revisionist trends which are in power, and American imperialism. The theory of the "nonalined world," invented by the Yugoslav revisionists, serves well their strategy to dominate that world and to play a divisive role toward the developing countries, to mislead the progressive forces of those countries and deflect them from the anti-imperialist struggle. Thus through this "theory," which is identical with the "Three Worlds theory" and utterly counterrevolutionary, the Yugoslav revisionists effectively discharge their role as an offshoot of American imperialism in order to keep the developing countries under the neocolonialist yoke of this imperialism. This helps Yugoslavia to achieve its strategy, which in turn fulfills the function of the strategy of American imperialism and also favors Soviet social imperialism and Chinese hegemonism--as long as its aim is to paralyze the revolutionary and liberation energies of the peoples.

Three--The revisionist variant called "Eurocommunism" represents that pseudo-Marxist trend which appears openly in defense of the hated capitalist order and against Marxism-Leninism, the proletarian revolution and socialism. The primary characteristic of this variant lies in describing its attack against Marxism-Leninism as an adaptation of a concept and strategy of a "transition to socialism" that is suitable for the conditions of developed capitalism. In reality, this concept and strategy reflect and indicate the total degeneration of the revisionist parties of this trend which have been turned into a component part of the capitalist superstructure not only ideologically but also politically.

The substance of the "theories" of the parties of the "Eurocommunist" trend is a dissemination of reformist illusions among the ranks of the proletariat and the working masses, the introduction of reforms as a partial achievement, and presentation of problems in a reformist way at a time when in Western Europe, and in the capitalist world in general, the cause of the revolution has become a topical issue.

The whole strategy of "Eurocommunism" is utterly at the service of "its" bourgeoisie and of European bourgeoisie. The protection of the interests of "its" bourgeoisie and of European capitalism, the transformation of "united Europe" into a superpower and the submission of the interests of the European proletariat to the monopolistic capitalism of Europe--all this is the counterrevolutionary strategy of "Eurocommunism." And it is with such a strategy that the "Eurocommunists" stand behind the same antiproletarian barricade with the Chinese revisionists, who support a "united Europe" in every way.

The danger of the revisionists of the "Eurocommunist" trend is also obvious in the alternative to the "socialist" society which they propose. This socialism would be a "pluralist socialism with a human face" and would be attained in the course of the so-called "stage of political and economic democracy," when the "forms of public and private ownership will coexist." However, this is merely pure reformism because, as Lenin has said, "it is only the overthrow of the bourgeoisie by force, the confiscation of its wealth and the destruction of the entire apparatus of the bourgeois state from below to the top...that can enable the real subjugation of the entire exploiting class."

In fact, it is not that the "Eurocommunists" and the other revisionists are not aware of the Marxist-Leninist teaching that one cannot be a revolutionary without readying the dictatorship of the proletariat. They attack the idea and practice of the dictatorship of the proletariat because they are determined counterrevolutionaries; they conscientiously want to play the role of advocates of the bourgeoisie.

The bourgeoisie needs advocates and servants of all types, including those who call on the proletariat to join the bourgeoisie to "defend the country", and those who call for the preservation of the "democratic" order, the monarchy, the bourgeois constitutions and so forth.

Four--Chinese revisionism, the trend that has appeared lately on the stage but that actually is an anti-Marxist trend with deep roots, currently constitutes a potential danger to the cause of the revolution and socialism and to the peoples' freedom and independence. The characteristic feature of this revisionist variant lies in its claim that the "theory" which it propagates is the highest stage of Marxism-Leninism. However, as, "theory," Chinese revisionism is merely a conglomeration of all sorts of ideologies, beginning with the ancient idealistic-mystical theories down to the theories of the bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideologists and the current opportunistic rightist and "leftist" views, the ideas of Proudhon, Bernstein, Kautsky, Bukharin, Browder, Yugoslav and Soviet revisionism, "Eurocommunists" and so forth.

The entire ideological platform of the Chinese revisionists and all their theses that are related to cardinal problems of Marxism-Leninism are utterly anti-Marxist and counterrevolutionary. And the strategy and political tactics based on such an ideological platform and the activities inspired by it are completely antiproletarian and reactionary.

Thus regarding China itself, in "theory" and practice the Chinese leadership has both during the Chinese revolution and after its conclusion maintained the positions of liberalization and bourgeois democracy. It has never stood for the hegemonistic role of the proletariat and for the development of the class struggle in favor of the working class. But, in "theory," the Chinese leadership has preached the thesis that "the countryside should liberate the city;" a thesis which denies the hegemony of the proletariat in the revolution and deviates from Marxism-Leninism. In practice, it has acted in such a way that the petit bourgeoisie and even the middle class bourgeoisie have played a dominating role in the revolution, whereas after the revolution the Chinese revisionist leadership has followed the road of conciliation with, and tolerance of, the existence of the bourgeoisie as a class. The Chinese revisionists have never stood for the leading and inseparable role of a truly proletarian party. They have propagated and practiced the principle of political pluralism, the principle of the existence of many parties, including bourgeois parties. They have preached ideological pluralism, for a long time that is, "let 100 flowers bloom and let 100 schools of thought contend."

Regarding the revision of Marxism-Leninism internationally, the Chinese revisionists proceed from their strategic aim which, regardless of the fact that they emerge with the banner of "antisocial imperialism" and "antihegemonism," is fundamentally the same as that of the Soviet revisionists, and it is intended to make China an imperialist superpower. Its intention is to legalize the imperialist and hegemonistic policy of this great power, that the theory of "Three Worlds" serves. It essentially is the denial of the hegemonistic role of the proletariat in the revolution and the peoples' right to rise in liberation struggle against opressive and predatory imperialism.

According to the analysis of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha on the deviation of the Chinese leadership from Marxism-Leninism, the counterrevolutionary position of the Chinese revisionists is evident from the fact that they, spreading the idea of the "absence of a revolutionary situation in present-day Europe" and claiming that the task of the European proletariat and workers is to stand alongside "their" bourgeoisie to "defend the country," preach a policy of understanding between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This is the most warmful and disastrous policy for a country.

They call on the proletariat to give up the class struggle and the revolution, the struggle for overthrowing "its" bourgeoisie and the international bourgeoisie, and the struggle for socialism.

Another extreme type of opportunism is the viewpoint of the Chinese leadership which defines as the most dangerous enemy of the peoples not the two superpowers, but only Soviet social imperialism; and which presents U.S. imperialism as an imperialism "in decline" and "on the defensive." To pretend that presenting U.S. imperialism as being less dangerous than the new Soviet imperialism is done on the basis of Lenin's analysis of the situation in 1917, when he was speaking about the danger represented by the new German imperialism, "forgetting" Lenin's other thesis that U.S. imperialism is operating just as ferociously as German imperialism, means from a philosophical viewpoint that one is acting as a sophist, and from a political viewpoint that this position of the Chinese revisionists, which is a reflection of their compromise with U.S. imperialism, is an open betrayal of the cause of the proletariat and socialism.

It is obvious that with such a conglomerate "theory" as that of the Chinese revisionists, as well as with their practices, it is impossible to conceive of genuine socialism, let alone build it. A "socialism" that is conceived on the basis of an anti-Marxist theory can only be a "petit bourgeois" or a "bourgeois" socialism which finds aid and support from the international bourgeoisie, particularly that of U.S. imperialism; as well as from an agency of imperialism such as Yugoslav revisionism, together with that of all other types of revisionism.

Under current conditions, when the question of the revolution is one that has been taken up for solution and when the revisionists are doing their utmost to arrange "historical compromises" on the national as well as international level in order to preserve the status quo with imperialism; when they consider bourgeois legality to be eternal and that "socialism" can enter in the framework of this legality; when they preach the fusion of the proletarian ideology with all kinds of currents, the struggle of the genuine communist parties in defense of Marxism-Leninism and to expose revisionism, as well as each particular current, assumes particular importance.

Proceeding from the fact that regardless of particular strategies the global strategy of all revisionists is alike, that is, profoundly counterrevolutionary, and that the essence of each revisionism is also the same, that is, profoundly reactionary, the Marxist-Leninists are waging the struggle against revisionism in a frontal manner against all its currents.

The genuine communist parties have currently set themselves the task of rejecting the opportunistic thesis of the Chinese revisionists, who are calling on the proletariat to join with their "own" bourgeoisie "to defend their homeland," and of making clear to the proletariat K. Marx' and F. Engels' teaching that "the proletariat of each country must settle accounts first with its own bourgeoisie." The genuine communist parties have also set themselves the task of rejecting all revisionist "theories" which recommend to the proletariat any arrangement with the bourgeoisie, and of explaining to the proletariat and the other working masses that Marx' theory, which revealed the essence of the capitalist economy, shows that the question is not of remedying the capitalist system but of eliminating capital and the capitalist mode of production, that for the proletariat and all the working masses the road to salvation is not to seek mere improvements in the conditions of oppression and exploitation, but to organize and conduct the class struggle; a struggle which every genuine party of the proletariat leads and conducts to its ultimate goal: the conquest of political power by the proletariat and the establishment of the communist society.

But each country's bourgeoisie is part of the international bourgeoisie and from a class viewpoint it stands face to face against the proletariat, which is the other major class of present-day capitalist society.

Therefore, when it comes to the question of struggle against the proletariat, each country's bourgeoisie joins up with those of all other countries in order to set themselves up as a class with common interests against the proletariat as a class with diametrically opposed interests. For this reason the genuine Marxist-Leninist communist parties consider the struggle against revisionism and opportunism in its own country as part of the struggle to oppose the policy of international conspiracy of imperialism and social imperialism, of the entire bourgeoise and present-day revisionism, to expose them and triumph over them.

Every Marxist-Leninist revolutionary understands that the bourgeoisie, which for nearly three centuries has been on the historical scene as a ruling class whose ideology is much older than the socialist ideology, and which has a long history of struggle against the proletariat and of destroying its various units one by one, in various ways and in various countries--cannot fail to use the might of the bourgeois state and all its accumulated experience; it cannot fail to sharpen all kinds of weapons to protect its positions and prevent the revolution and socialism. The activation of revisionism and opportunism is precisely one of these weapons being used by the bourgeoisie. But the Marxist-Leninists look upon the future with optimism, and this is a revolutionary optimism based on the reality of our historic era.

Although the achievement of the revolution is being hindered by various subjective factors, a revolutionary situation does in fact exist. What is required under these conditions is to intensify and deepen the struggle against revisionism and opportunism in every particular country, as well as against revisionism as a whole, because without opposing revisionism it is impossible to accomplish such historic tasks as the proletarian revolution, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and socialism; without opposing revisionism it is impossible to have the genuine freedom and independence of the peoples. Only through the resolute struggle of the proletariat, of all the working masses and peoples, only if in every country they place themselves under the leadership of a genuine revolutionary party of the working class--only thus will the greatest political, ideological and moral task currently facing all mankind be achieved, the old exploiting society be destroyed and the unity of all the working people be achieved aroud the proletariat which, by liberating itself, liberates all the oppressed and exploited from every type of slavery. And the proletariat can achieve this because it operates in conformity with the objective laws of the development of society, according to which society moves inevitably toward the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of the highest social order; that is, communism.

A very important aim of the struggle of the Marxist-Leninists against the present-day revisionists is to expose the various alternatives and types of "socialisms" offered to mankind by the various revisionist currents and bourgeois ideologs. It is a very important aim to expose these alternatives of "the new society," to show that none of the brands of "socialism" served up by the revisionists have anything in common with the scientific socialism conceived by Marx and Lenin and implemented in the Soviet Union under Lenin and Stalin, and currently being built and furthered in Albania under the leadership of the AWP headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha--to defend scientific and genuine socialism from incontestable theoretical and practical standpoints. There is only one genuine socialism, which is attained and achieved in conformity with the general laws discovered and developed by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. Socialism cannot be attained through the schemes recommended by the revisionists, not through reforms of the structure and superstructure and not through the "parliamentary idiocy" which they have raised to a system in order to use constitutional and parliamentarian illusions as a veil to conceal their betrayal of the proletariat and of the revolution. Genuine socialism is only that socialism attained under the leadership of the proletarian party, and, unfailingly, through the dictatorship of the proletariat. [paragraph continues]

Genuine socialism cannot even be conceived without the expropriation of the bourgeoisie immediately after the revolution--that is, the confiscation of its wealth--without the centralized and planned management of the economy by the socialist state, without the hegemonistic role of the working class and without the alliance of the working class with the working peasantry under the leadership of the working class.

The Marxists-Leninists are aware that the struggle against revisionism is a prolonged and comprehensive struggle which goes through various stages. They also know that in order to triumph over capitalism, which constitutes an international force, an international alliance of workers is required. The Marxist-Leninist parties are therefore striving to achieve the unity of the proletariat. While the revisionists of all currents are carrying out a divisive activity in the Marxist-Leninist movement and in the ranks of the proletariat, are supporting all kinds of openly rightist or "leftist" groups, suffice it to say that they support their current and that they express themselves against the other rival current and oppose Marxist-Leninist principles.

Under present conditions, numerous and varied blows are being directed against the revolutionary theory of the working class and the great teachers of the proletariat Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. All this is explained by the fact that Marxism-Leninism reflects the trend of the objective development of human society, that it argues scientifically the inevitability of the destruction of capitalism, and that it is a battle standard and a victorous banner of the proletariat and the peoples of all continents in bitter class battles and for national liberation.

The attack now being launched by all the enemies of the proletariat against Marxism-Leninism is not without precedent in history. More than 100 years ago the Paris commune was attacked ferociously by international reaction. The Bourgeoisie and its ideologs proclaimed the birth of revisionism from the beginning to be a defeat of Marxism-Leninism. And now it is being said from all sides that all is finished: "Marxism is dead" and "socialism is finished," but the Marxist-Leninist sees that the revolutionary doctrine of the proletariat has successfully confronted, and is successfully confronting, this ferocious anticommunist campaign. They see that genuine socialism is being constantly furthered and is developing in a country like Albania, which stands firmly on the positions of Marxism-Leninism.

Under the leadership of the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha, and through the loyal implementation of scientific socialism, genuine socialism will constantly develop in Albania until the final objective has been achieved: The construction of the classless society, that is, communism. This is the future of all mankind, which will be attained inevitably through the consistent class struggle of the world proletariat waged in conformity with the teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

BRIEFS

PERISTERI MEETING WITH YOUTHS--Representatives of the Albanian youth, who have arrived in Tirana with a message addressed to Enver Hoxha by the Albanian young generation on his 70th birthday, visited the party museum house on 15 October. A meeting was held on the occasion at which Pilo Peristeri, Politburo candidate member, Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, and other cadres of the youth union were also present. Pilo Peristeri lectured the youths on the struggle which Enver Hoxha has and is waging to strengthen the party, steel the dictatorship of the proletariat, build socialism and defend the country, as well as on Enver Hoxha's farsightedness and his firm stand on the face of all storms which the party and people have successfully overcome by creatively implementing Marxism-Leninism, and the crystal clear and consistent struggle of the party. The representatives of the Albanian young generation once again expressed their boundless love for the glorious workers party and Comrade Enver Hoxha and their determination to always advance on the road of socialism. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 78 AU]

MORE ON ZHIVKOV'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO NIGERIA

Seen Off by Officials

AU161131Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Excerpts] At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him were cordially seen off by the following comrades: Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Yordanov, and Nacho Papazov.

Arrives in Nigeria

AU162115Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] After a 6-hour flight Comrade Todor Zhivkov arrived in Nigeria, where he is a guest of the people and Lieutenant General Obasanjo, chairman of the Nigerian Federal Military Council.

Boyan Traykov, our special reporter in Lagos, reports: The meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Lieutenant General Obasanjo was a very cordial and sincere one. The good mutual disposition of the two participants in this high-level political meeting was obvious. All commanders of the various army branches participated in Todor Zhivkov's greeting, as did many ministers. The Bulgarian national anthem was played and 21 salvos greeted the Bulgarian presence on Nigerian soil.

At one of the government rooms at the airport a 30-minute talk between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Lieutenant General Obasanjo took place. This preliminary talk immediately created a sincere and friendly atmosphere between the two leaders. It is a good beginning, hinting at a fruitful and beneficial course of the talks tomorrow.

The existing cooperation between Bulgaria and Nigeria shows not only mutual benefit but also the existence of many possibilities for enriching trade exchange and for utilizing mutual production and trade enterprises to expand cooperation. These possibilities will be discussed and conditions for their full implementation will be created. The official talks which start tomorrow will be aimed in this direction.

ZHIVKOV TO PAY OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY VISIT TO ANGOLA

AU161622Y Sofia BTA in English 1500 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Oct, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official and friendly visit to Angola at the invitation of Mr Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA Labour Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

VECHERNI NOVINI SCORES CAMP DAVID RESULTS

AU162122Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Oct, BTA--Today's VECHERNI NOVINI evening [paper] carries the following commentary by the prominent Bulgarian publicist Milan Milanov:

"If one judges only by the enthusiasm and effusiveness of the Egyptian press praising the Camp David accords, one can be left with the impression that the Middle East conflict has already been settled or is on the way of being finally settled. If one listens to the dithyrambs extolled to the skies these days in Cairo concerning President as-Sadat, one can sigh at ease: 'Thank god, peace has found its peace-maker'.

"Too good to be true, a saying reads. Because to pretend the desired is real is convenient and beneficial, but [only] up to a moment. After that, if the illusion is not conscious, comes the sobering down--both for the deceiver and for the deceived. In our case, however, there is almost no room for any illusion or delusion.

"It is not necessary to be a fortune-teller or a clairvoyant to get to know the Middle East situation. It suffices to know the basic facts and how to distinguish between sermons and interests. And the facts are at hand: An act of aggression has been committed on the part of Israel as regards the Arab peoples and the consequences of this aggression have not yet been redressed. A grave injustice has been done on the part of Israel concerning the Arab people of Palestine and the consequences of this injustice have not yet been redressed. The U.S. and NATO have turned Israel into a forepost of imperialism in the Middle East and Africa and this forepost is intended to stand and be reinforced. These are the facts, everything else is trying to adapt them to suit the imperialist interests. And (?this is why the) Camp David summit is but an episode in this adaption, in the creation and spreading of the peace illusion.

"No one and nothing, in spite of the efforts, is able to conceal the truth of the Camp David meeting. The highest praises even do not leave any doubt that this is a separatist deal made behind the back of the Arab states concerned. It provides for Egypt temporary, but in the long run dangerous for Egypt itself advantages. It does not settle the conflict, does not bring peace any nearer and complicates the situation still further. It inflicts a blow on the Arab unity, favours Israel and encourages the U.S. intervention, strengthens the presence of NATO in that explosion-prone part of the world. Moreover, as certified by the FOREIGN REPORT magazine of September 27th of this year, the Camp David deal has been made at the expense of additional secrecy agreements. In their view the U.S. will provide Egypt with financial aid at the rate of two to three billion dollars per annum, i.e. as much as they give to Israel. The CIA will deal with As-Sadat's bodyguarding, and the Pentagon will update the Egyptian Army. For compensation, to serve Israel, Egypt will reduce the number of its bases in northern Sinai.

"As can be seen, the peace illusion in the Middle East has its specific price; or, there is no smoke without fire...."

COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE

AU141904Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 14 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 14 Oct, BTA--A protocol on the talks and agreements between the Bulgarian minister of communications, Mr Pando Vanchev, and the French secretary of state for posts and telecommunications, Mr Norbert Segard, was signed here tonight.

The document underlines that good possibilities exist for promotion of Bulgaro-French cooperation in telecommunications equipment, electronization of communications and joint scientific and technological work of the corresponding research.

The protocol provides for participation of French specialists in the working out of the necessary mathematical documentation, joint tackling of themes, [word indistinct] of engineers, construction of new telecommunication lines, new data--transmission systems and systems with electronic computation. From January 1, 1979, the Bulgarian "Telekomplekt" engineering organization will merge with the French "Sonerco" company into an engineering bureau for the coordination of use of technological progress in postal and telecommunication services. Bulgaria and France agreed to participate in third countries with joint production of bigger communication installations and systems. During his stay in Bulgaria Mr Norbert Segard visited the two big institutes for communications and for computer equipment in Sofia. The French guest met and talked with the Bulgarian minister of electronics, Mr Vasil Khubchev.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH IRAQ CONTINUE IN SOFIA

AU161650Y Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Oct, BTA--The relations between Bulgaria and Iraq are stamped as relations of equality and mutual benefit, friendship and understanding. These relations make a favourable basis for an active economic cooperation in the spirit of the directions by the party and state leaders of the two countries, Messrs Todor Zhivkov and Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

These assessments were made today at the talks initiated here between economic delegations of Bulgaria and Iraq. The Bulgarian delegation is led by Mr Tano Tsolov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the first deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, and the Iraqi one, by Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, member of the Revolution Command Council, member of the regional management of th Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, chairman of the Supreme Council for Agriculture, and minister of the interior. Messrs Tano Tsolov and 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri made an extensive review of the condition of the economic cooperation. They exchanged views on the possibilities for its expanding and deepening. Readiness was expressed for signing a long-term agreemen' in the economic field.

The trade between Bulgaria and Iraq features a lasting tendency for growing and diversifying, its structure keeps improving. At present over 50 percent of the Bulgarian exports are machines and equipments. Cooperation in agriculture, industry and irrigation develops at high rates. A number of projects in Iraq have been built with Bulgarian assistance. At last year's Bulgarian industrial show in Baghdad, the business circles of the two countries mapped out the possibilities for cooperation in such fields as (?supplying towns) and villages with electricity, participation in the construction of big irrigation facilities and systems, in power engineering and in transport.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DENMARK

AU161133Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the parliament of the Kingdom of Denmark, a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, headed by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, left for Copenhagen today. The delegation is returning the visit of a group of representatives of the Danish parliament which visited Bulgaria in 1973. At Sofia airport our parliamentarians were seen off by Milko Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the National Assembly, by Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, by Brois Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, by National Assembly deputies and by high-ranking officials of the National Assembly and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as by members of the Danish Embassy in Sofia.

REPORTAGE ON HOFFMANN'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Receives TU Delegates

LD161140Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] To mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the central school of the revolutionary trade union movement bearing the name of Antonin Zapotocky, a festive conference opened in Prague today. A speech assessing the 30-year activity of the central school was delivered by its director, Jaroslav (Kupka). Directors and rectors of high trade union educational establishments from the socialist countries, who had arrived in Czechoslovakia for the festive conference, were received in Prague today by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council. In a friendly conversation he discussed with comrades from Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union the development of trade union education in the socialist states. They also talked about new directions in the education of trade union cadres and about the further intensification of mutual cooperation.

Leads Delegation to Nicosia

LD161450Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council left for Nicosia today to attend a meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions and to pay an official visit to Cyprus and Greece. It is headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

OW121001Y Melbourne Overseas in English 1230 GMT 11 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Australia's minister for special trade negotiations, Mr Garland, has arrived in Prague, Czechoslovakia, for talks with government leaders on the possibility of increasing trade and economic contacts. The visit to Czechoslovakia is part of Mr Garland's latest trade mission to the Far East, Middle East and Europe. He is due to have talks with the Czechoslovak deputy foreign trade minister, Mr Jakubec.

INDRA HOSTS DINNER FOR TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD162056Y Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 16 Oct, CETEKA--A delegation of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, headed by Acting Chairman of the Senate Fevzi Hakki Esatoglu, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra. Alois Indra gave a dinner for the Turkish parliamentary delegation tonight.

NEW LEVEL OF COOPERATION WITH USSR ARMY

AU111102Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Article by Lt Col Jiri Hecko: "They Are Fulfilling the Commitments They Adopted; The Soldiers Are Celebrating Their Holiday With New Successes"]

[Excerpts] Ideological work is an effective means for making members of our army become conscious builders and defenders of their socialist fatherland. [paragraph continues]

The purposeful development of this work is a significant prerequisite for the results achieved in all spheres of the army's activities and life. The decisive role in the upbringing of soldiers performing basic military service toward a world outlook is played by the political schooling of men and NCO's. The orientation of the contents of this 2-year schooling program meets this mission.

In the units and formations of the eastern military okrug, the schooling has significantly helped develop the soldiers' political and work activities and contributed toward the excellent results achieved in the fulfillment of all main tasks during the last 2 years. This was due to the fact that in more than 55 percent of the men's and NCO's political schooling groups, more exacting work methodology is now being applied, in order to develop the participants' activity and lead them toward more effective independent work, toward mastering the basic ideas of Marxism-Leninism. This has been possible due to the increasingly better quality of group leaders and lecturers, 81 percent of whom are CPCZ members and candidate members, and almost 98 percent of whom have a secondary school or university-level education. The increasingly purposeful training of this propagandist aktiv both as regards the contents and the methods used also guarantees that shortcomings that still weaken the effectiveness of the schooling will be further limited--particularly those weakening the ties between the schooling and everyday training tasks, as well as those weakening the life of the army and all society. Our soldiers' closest friends, the Soviet soldiers--members of the Central Group of Soviet Troops--will celebrate our soldiers' holiday together with us. The closest cooperation and the selfless exchange of experience between the two fraternal armies has greatly expanded in the last 2 years and is expressed in many diverse forms of training, work involving combat technology and in the activity of party and youth organizations and the development of cultural-educational activities. In the recent summer period a new form was added to the existing ones: The mutual exchange of whole units between the motorized riflemen and other formations of our fraternal armies, for several days these units fulfill all tasks set by the combat and political training plans, as part of the formation which they join and in closest unity with the Soviets, or our soldiers. The new form has fully proven itself, we and the Soviet commanders and soldiers get to know each other thoroughly and draw closer to each other in fulfilling the most difficult tasks of the training program. This is far more effective than brief conversations or short meetings.

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS VIETNAMESE FRONT OFFICIAL

AU162155Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Oct 78 pp 1,2 AU

[CTK report: "Vietnamese Guests Depart; Interview With the Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam"]

[Text] At the close of his stay in Czechoslovakia, Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the SRV Patriotic Front Central Committee Presidium, answered the CTK correspondent's questions:

[Question] Comrade chairman, how do you assess the results of the SRV Patriotic Front Central Committee's official visit to Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] "During our stay in Czechoslovakia we acquainted ourselves with the results achieved by the fraternal Czechoslovak people in building an advanced socialist society. In industrial as well as in agricultural enterprises, we gathered experience that we will utilize in the building of socialism in our own country. Wherever we went we met with sympathy expressed by Czechoslovak citizens for the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people, as well as for their current efforts to build a socialist society.

"The SRV Patriotic Front Central Committee and all Vietnamese people immensely value the aid and support extended to them by members of all CSSR National Front organizations. Through the CSSR National Front's solidarity fund, Czechoslovak citizens have been participating in the construction of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Friendship Hospital in Haiphong. Also, physicians and medical staff were trained in Czechoslovakia for work in this hospital. I am convinced that the visit will contribute to the further expansion of friendship and mutual cooperation between the SRV Patriotic Front and the CSSR National Front, and to the further strengthening of solidarity between the Vietnamese and Czechoslovak people."

[Question] What is your view of the conflicts of the Vietnamese-Chinese and Vietnamese-Cambodian borders?

[Answer] "Reactionary forces in the Peking leadership are using Pol Pot's and Ieng Sary's counterrevolutionary and anticommunist cliques as striking forces to unleash an aggressive war on the southwest border of our country and are striving to inflict grave losses upon the SRV people. The SRV's position is very clear. The Vietnamese people and the SRV Government wish to settle Vietnamese-Cambodian relations through negotiations. The three-point proposal of 5 February 1978 and the two-point proposal of 6 June 1978 are realistic and logical. Since the beginning of this year the Peking leadership has carried out a number of hostile sorties [vypady] against us. Peking is the author of a policy designed to instigate and organize the mass exodus of tens of thousands of members of the Hoa nationality to China. And it is again Peking that is the author of the fable about Vietnam carrying out a policy of persecution and expulsion of the members of this nationality from the country. Of late, Peking has concentrated troops on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, often carries out provocations and has violated Vietnamese land, air and sea territory.

"Why is the situation as it is? For a long time now Peking has cherished hegemonist ambitions of a big nation at the expense of our country and other countries in Southeast Asia. The Peking leadership has been joining with all reactionary forces against the socialist states, against the national liberation movements and the progressive democratic movement throughout the world. Peking has always regarded the birth of the peaceful, independent, united and socialist Vietnam as an obstacle to its expansionist goals in Southeast Asia. After 30 years of war no one in the world knows the price of peace better than the Vietnamese people. However, Vietnamese citizens are determined to oppose anyone violating the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. They are prepared to defend their revolutionary accomplishments and peaceful work in the construction of socialism."

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS--A study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee Department for Party Work in Agriculture, Food Industry, Forest and Water Economy led by Julius Varga, CPCZ Central Committee candidate member and head of the department returned on 6 October from Moscow, where it acquainted itself with the results achieved in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress, with the conclusions of the July CPSU Central Committee session and exchanged experience from party work in the sphere of agriculture and food. [Prague PRACE in Czech 7 Oct 78 p 3 AU]

CONTRACT WITH SPAIN--A delegation of the Prague Ferromet foreign trade enterprise and of the Kosice east Slovak iron works has recently concluded a long-term contract in Balboa with the Spanish combine Altos Hornos de Vizcaya about the delivery of 240,000 tons of sheet metal. The sheet metal will be produced by the Kosice east Slovak iron works in the 1979-82 period. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Oct 78 p 7 AU]

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS MESSAGE TO NEW POPE

LD162014Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1952 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a telegram of good wishes to Pope John Paul II on his election as head of the Catholic Church and supreme representative of the Vatican State. His telegram says: "I feel certain that your efforts will serve to strengthen peace and international detente, and will advance the peaceful and trusting cooperation of states and nations."

AMBASSADOR SPEAKS AT UN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DEBATE

LD141538Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1846 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York, (ADN correspondent)--"The GDR will continue to endeavor to contribute actively and constructively toward resolving the problems in the sphere of international economic relations," GDR Ambassador Siegfried Zachmann Saidon stated today in the general debate of the economic committee of the UN Assembly. The urgent requirement of asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence include the establishment of equal, mutually advantageous international economic relations. This calls for "the liquidation of discrimination and exploitation in international economic relations in any shape or form, thereby ridding international cooperation of a heavy burden." The GDR starts from the premise "that the preservation of peace, the strengthening of international security, effective disarmament measures and the deepening of detente have become fundamental conditions for a genuine transformation of international economic relations."

Dr Zachmann said that no discernible progress has been made so far in giving effect to the UN decisions for the democratic transformation of international economic relations. "This is due to the policy of those circles who refuse to relinquish their positions of economic and political power within the capitalist economic system, which is established on the inequality of development." Proceeding from the objective situation of the developing countries in the present system of the capitalist international division of labor, the task is to change their position in international economic relations "fundamentally and substantially." As far as the GDR is concerned, it will continue to develop its economic cooperation with the developing countries systematically "on the time-tested basis of respect for sovereignty, equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of others and mutual advantage."

NUJOMA ATTENDS OPENING OF SWAPO MISSION IN BERLIN

LD132314Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A mission of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia was opened by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma in Berlin today. The opening ceremony was attended by Egon Winkelmann, head of the department for International Relations of the SED Central Committee.

Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, had received earlier the head of the office, Obed Emvula, to accept his accreditation. At the meeting Obed Emvula, in the presence of Sam Nujoma, who arrived in the GDR on Friday, said he was certain that the presence of a SWAPO office in Berlin would help consolidate the friendship and cooperation that exists between the SED and SWAPO and their countries' peoples even further.

Kurt Seibt stressed: "The courageous struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO to achieve its right to self-determination, national independence and social progress is supported unreservedly by the GDR people."

At the opening ceremony, Sam Nujoma expressed his satisfaction with the firm relations between socialism and the revolutionary struggle of the national liberation movements. He expressed his thanks for increased material, political and diplomatic support given by the socialist countries and other progressive forces.

"The Namibian political situation is and remains tense, explosive and dangerous," Sam Nujoma said with reference to the continuing acts of repression and aggression by the racist South African regime against the people of Namibia and the independent neighboring states of Angola and Zambia. "The fascist regime in Pretoria increasingly opposes the political aspirations of the Namibian people and the demands of world public opinion to withdraw its racist occupation forces from Namibia." Sam Nujoma condemned in this context the imperialist NATO states, especially the United States, France, Britain and the FRG, with whose complicity the minority regime continued to intensify its terror towards the majority of the African peoples in southern Africa.

Sam Nujoma said: "In view of the successful military and political operations of SWAPO, and in view of the inevitable victory of our people over the forces of colonial rule and exploitation, 18 months ago the five Western powers--the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada--launched diplomatic maneuvers whose principal aim was to preserve their economic interests in southern Africa and save their puppets in the minority regime in Pretoria." Though SWAPO was ready to make concessions in order to speed up the process of Namibia's decolonization, "it will not allow itself to be pushed into a position of national suicide." SWAPO is bound and determined to continue the struggle against racist South Africa until Namibia's complete liberation and genuine independence has been achieved.

At the same time Sam Nujoma affirmed SWAPO's solidarity with the struggle of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, the African National Congress of South Africa, the PLO, the antifascist resistance movement in Chile and all other forces of national and social liberation throughout the world.

ENVOY TO ADDIS ABABA CONFERENCE INTERVIEWED

LD152108Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Solidarity with the peoples of Africa and Latin America fighting for their freedom has always received attention from our country's public organizations. It was the subject of a meeting in Berlin of the National Front Council, the Solidarity Committee, the Peace Council and the GDR International Friendship League, which discussed the historic significance of the international solidarity conference at Addis Ababa. After the meeting (Sigrid Wegner) had an opportunity to talk to the general secretary of the International Friendship League, Horst Brasch, who led the GDR delegation in Addis Ababa: [begin recording]

[Question] In your view, on what should solidarity assistance to the peoples of this continent fighting for their national and social liberation concentrate in the period ahead?

[Answer] Solidarity with the progressive states and the militant liberation movements in the Arab-African region certainly assumes many forms. It depends to some extent in what state you are living?

As for the GDR and the socialist states, this solidarity implies: We will express our clear position in our bilateral and multilateral relations with other states, in international organizations and elsewhere. That is the political side of solidarity. We will intensify our material assistance to the progressive states and liberation movements on the basis of solidarity donations by the GDR's working people. We will help the young nation states and the liberation movements train their leading cadres. We, the GDR and the other socialist states, are of course prepared to make available advisers for building the power of the new state, the education, social and public health systems and in other fields. Solidarity in the nonsocialist world must primarily consist in bringing home the truth to the masses in defiance of the line put out by the mass media. Spreading the truth is a prerequisite to mobilizing the masses of the people in order to set governments on the right course and counteract monopolistic machinations. In Addis Ababa the difference was made clear between imperialist intervention and so-called development aid on the one hand and solidarity support for young nations and the liberation movements by the socialist countries on the other. [end recording]

RAUCHFUSS-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA

LD161940Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1910 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN correspondent)--A GDR Government delegation led by Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss arrived in Addis Ababa today. It will attend the second meeting of the GDR-Ethiopian joint economic committee from 17-19 October.

Wofgang Rauchfuss told the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, ENA, that "the Ethiopian revolution has advanced in the teeth of persistent fierce attacks by imperialism and reaction, and its gains have been consolidated." He expressed his conviction that the second meeting of the joint economic committee will help to further strengthen existing close relations of friendship.

During a stopover in the capital of the PDRY, Wolfgang Rauchfuss had a friendly conversation with 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali al-Nashir, Politburo member of the Yemeni Socialist Party and Minister of industry and planning. They discussed international problems and bilateral cooperation.

TELEPHONE NETWORK SYSTEM PRESENTED TO PDRY

LD161638Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1434 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] ADN--Today the GDR handed over telephone networks to the PDRY cities of Ja'ar and Zinjibar and a radio link with the Capital, Aden. The service was initiated in Ja'ar by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Presidential Council, who also made the first telephone call to Aden, speaking with 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee.

The two cities, each of which has 10,000 inhabitants and which are situated some 80 KMS east of Aden, are the first cities in the PDRY to have a direct telephone link with the capital.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION RECEIVED

LD131856Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A French Communist Party delegation arrived in the GDR today at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, led by Maxine Gremetz, member of the Politburo and head of the Department for International Relations of the Central Committee. Other delegation members are Central Committee members Colette Coulon, Jacques Denis and Patrick le Mahec of the Foreign Policy Department of the Central Committee. The visitors were welcomed by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Talks between the politicians began later.

DEPARTING SFRY AMBASSADOR RECEIVES HONORS

LD162121Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1820 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, Oct 16, TANJUG--General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker today presented to Yugoslav Ambassador Milos Melovski a gold star of international understanding for his contribution to the development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic. Ambassador Melovski was paying a farewell call on Chairman Honecker before returning home to take up another appointment.

During the meeting, Honecker pointed out that relations between the two countries and parties are developing on stable foundations. Recalling his meetings with President Tito in Belgrade, Berlin and Helsinki, he noted that successful implementation of the accords on development of inter-party and inter-state relations in all spheres and expressed the GDR's wish that this trend may continue also in the future. Erich Honecker asked the outgoing Yugoslav ambassador to convey to President Tito greetings on behalf of the Politbureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the GDR Council of State and in his own name.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ULAANBAATAR

LD161338Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1007 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, headed by Central Committee Politburo Member and Member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber Erich Mueckenberger, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today. At the invitation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, representatives of the two bodies will hold talks on the further development of socialist democracy.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN BERLIN

LD161708Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Military Council of the joint forces of the Warsaw Pact states began its scheduled meeting in Berlin today. The participants are military council members from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and CSSR. The meeting is being chaired by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, the supreme commander of the Soviet forces.

On behalf of Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR defense minister, welcomed the brothers in arms in the GDR capital. He expressed his conviction that the meeting would help strengthen the cooperation of the allied socialist states and armies and enhance their fighting power and combat preparedness. He wished the military council success in its work in the interest of the reliable protection of socialism and peace.

The supreme commander and the members of the Military Council of the joint forces laid wreaths in honor of the Soviet soldiers and antifascist resistance fighters who died for the liberation of the German people. At Unter den Linden Memorial they honored the countless victims of fascism and militarism. The marshals and generals of the Allied armies were welcomed by Major Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commandant of the GDR capital, Berlin. A guard was mounted at the monument in honor of the Military Council.

The Military Council members bowed at the monument to the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow in remembrance of the 20,000 Soviet soldiers who laid down their lives in the liberation of Berlin.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE LAW

Hoffmann Addresses People's Chamber

DW151315Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1709 GMT 13 Oct 78 DW

[Excerpts from Berlin People's Chamber address of Minister for National Defense Gen Heinz Hoffmann--recorded]

[Text] We can state today that we have an efficiently functioning territorial defense. The GDR armed forces are fulfilling exactly and reliably their alliance commitments in the socialist defense organization of the Warsaw Pact states. Innumerable people of our country have been participating in these activities and have been earning their merits, such as the working people, young people, members of defense and security organs, functionaries of the economy, the state and parties.

I therefore feel the urge of cordially thanking all GDR citizens who are helping diligently and devotedly to economically secure territorial defense and who have been actively contributing in the ranks of our armed forces to securely protect peace and socialism. [applause]

The version that has been worked over and complemented in a number of passages and that is being presented to you today for making a decision, corresponds to present and future conditions resulting from the state of developments in the German Democratic Republic and the requirements of its reliable military protection, from our commitments within the framework of the socialist community of states, and from the international situation. It is fully in line with the constitution of October 1974, with the friendship agreement with the USSR of 7 October, 1975, the Helsinki Final Act and with the SED program of May 1976.

Dear deputies, since the year 1961 and particularly since the beginning of the seventies, our German Democratic Republic has embarked on an impressive path to development.

Everybody can see that by looking at the successes of economic and social policies, as well as at the international reputation of our state. Thanks to its persistent peace policy and its political and economic stability and thanks to the support of the Soviet Union and other friendly socialist states, the GDR has been recognized worldwide. It maintains diplomatic relations with more than 120 states.

The German Democratic Republic together with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states was actively participating in the initiation, implementation and successful conclusion of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The European treaty and the Helsinki Final Act are significant bases of the GDR foreign policy according to the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The GDR as a member of the United Nations and numerous UN bodies is making an active contribution to the implementation of the noble aims of the UN charter for peace and understanding among the peoples. The GDR acts persistently for a continuation of the process of detente, for making it irreversible, and for complementing political detente with military detente. Its action in the Geneva disarmament commission, the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and at the special UN Generaly Assembly on disarmament problems are evidence of this.

The basic desire to secure peace is an international political problem whose solution the GDR is pursuing persistently. We are guided by this today and we will be guided by it in the future as we were in the year 1961. Detente has made progres. We register that with satisfaction. Those forces of international monopoly capital that want to increase their arms profits are stepping up the arms race and pursuing an antisocialist policy that is alien to detente. The particularly reactionary forces in the United States, the FRG and in other NATO states who want to defeat socialism in cold war or even in a hot conflict and to undo the progress achieved by the national liberation movement, are increasing their activity and their influence. The fight for peace and for securing socialism will thus become tougher and more complicated.

The NATO Council decided this spring on the arms program for the next 15 years. That long-term program with more than 300 items was linked with a commitment of the member-countries to increase their actual annual arms expenditures by at least 3 percent. In doing this, NATO practically entered a new phase of its development. Using military power as a means for political threats and blackmail, as the pivot of international relations, will characterize the policy and strategy of the main imperialist act. This is also proved by the great autumn maneuvers that are taking place these weeks with the participation of about 250,000 soldiers, according to a statement of the NATO commander in chief for Europe, this is a "fire test" for NATO.

For that purpose the protection of the people's peace and socialist achievements as before requires a reliable territorial defense as laid down in the preamble of the defense bill. Based on the experience made so far and on future requirements of reliably handling territorial defense under all conditions and in all situations, the draft particularly outlines the position, tasks, and authorities of the National Defense Council. I would like to state in this connection that the general conscription law in no way will be affected by the new defense bill. It is not intended to change the length of basic military training of 18 months.

Let me say something about the stipulations of paragraph 3, chapter 3 according to which the preparedness and ability of all citizens must be promoted with regard to military protection of socialism. In full agreement with our peace policy and the necessity of militarily protecting peace and the achievements of socialism, as well as on the basis of article 23 of the Constitution on the Bill of Education Youth, the subject "military instruction" [Wehrunterricht] will be introduced as of this school year in the 9th and 10th grades of our general education and polytechnical high schools.

FRG mass media used the introduction of military instruction in the GDR to launch an agitation campaign and to distort the same contents. [unintelligible shout] That, too, is correct. [laughter] It does not change the fact though that the introduction of that subject for young people aged 15 or 16 will be serving the defense of the fatherland and peace.

(?They say) that this kind of military instruction contradicts our peace policy and serves the development of blind hatred, pugnacity, and brutality. Nothing is more mendacious than such a propaganda of people who in their own society tolerate brutalization of manners, the uprooting of youth, and the absence of perspectives with regard to imperialist [word indistinct]. Those circles are lamenting who are bearing some of the guilt for the fact that wide circles of the West German population and particularly of the young people have been polluted with the poison of anticommunism. Children write compositions in school about conquering the GDR, adults follow the drummers of rightist extremism and neofascism and the members of the Bundeswehr are being educated in the spirit of (?indoctrinated) hostility vis-a-vis socialism.

In a pleasant contrast to the appearance of sinister reaction west of our state borders, we educate our people and train our people and the growing youth to respect human dignity, the achievements of liberated people, their property and lives, and to defend this with arms if necessary. All our efforts in the field of territorial defense are characterized by the spirit of socialist humanism.

FRG Reaction

LD151850Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Ernst Knirsch Commentary]

[Text] As we reported at length yesterday, at its seventh meeting in Berlin the People's Chamber adopted a revision of the 1961 defense act. It was clear that the FRG's mass manipulation media would deal with this act which is concerned with our republic's national defense. Ernst Knirsch comments on their handling of the affair: Well, they did it in different ways. Perhaps the weekend was not conducive to coordination and concerting a common approach. So they put more or less action into writing about it and the lack of rhyme and reason was self-evident. The so-called DEUTSCHLANDFUNK spoke of a true emergency cabinet we had allegedly created as well as of a kind of emergency law. NORDDEUTSCHER RUNDFUNK said that the reform of the old defense law contains nothing new in point of substance and the reformulation is no change but a confirmation of the GDR's defense policy. Some things struck some commentators. The FRG's first television channel perceived the GDR's development as well as the course of international events as the reason for the law.

It could not help but regard the law as evidence of our republic's sovereignty. [words indistinct] graced his commentary with the illuminating statement that one could assume that the GDR capital was included in the defense law. Just as well for those who have always been slow in the uptake. The real facts cannot be gleaned from these media of course. They do not say that a defense law was adopted by a state which--as Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann told the People's Chamber--teaches its people and children in particular to respect the dignity of man and to defend, if need be by force of arms, the achievements of the liberated people, their lives and peace. It follows that all our national defense efforts are imbued with the spirit of humanism. Nor can it be otherwise in a society which took shape in the sign of peace but never concealed that it not only brings peace but needs peace. Seventeen years ago, in 1961, the GDR adopted its first defense law. Since that period our republic has taken mighty strides. In 1974 it enacted a new consitution. The revised version of the defense law takes that account as well as of the changes in the international situation. To that extent it is proof of the continuity of our defense policy which has always insisted on the intimate connection between peace and socialism.

NEUE ZEIT Comment

LD160930Y Hamburg DPA in German 0825 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--According to a commentary in the GDR paper NEUE ZEIT there was no "immediate, urgent" reason for the new national defense law passed by the GDR People's Chamber on 13 October. The paper emphasizes today that the law has been rather "the expression of the continuous policy in our state." The East Berlin paper DER MORGEN on the same subject stresses that the "fight for peace and the security of socialism" is today "harder and more complicated." Anyone who "is massively against security, detente and cooperation in Europe," who in his disregard for mankind and antihumane policy, does not refrain from considering the neutron bomb, must not be surprised if we--cautiously and justifiably--pay the greatest attention to the improvement of our national defense." The paper adds: "And the kind of law we adopt is our own affair." The commentary points out that the regulations concerning military service, as laid down in the military service law of 24 January 1962, have remained in force. The new GDR defense law reaffirms GDR military efforts and increases the rights of the "National Defense Council" which is headed by SED General Secretary Honecker. The preamble no longer contains the previous accusations addressed to the Federal Republic contained in the 1961 defense law.

FELFE ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE WORKERS

LD152144Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The cooperative farmers and workers of the crop cultivation enterprises of the republic used every hour this weekend to work in the fields, and to insure high-speed harvesting. Above all potatoes were being lifted, but also corn and increasingly beets were also being harvested. At this final phase of the harvest, agriculture was being supported by tens of thousands of helpers. Truck drivers from enterprises as well as soldiers drove the heavily laden harvesting machines and tractors which could be used in two shifts. Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk Executive Committee, talked to cooperative peasants of the (ackersleben) cooperative department in the fields. He thanked the agricultural workers and their helpers from villages and schools as well as from industry and the army for their good work. The efficient leadership by party and state organs is, he said, a precondition for the speedy completion of the autumn work.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES MILITARY ACADEMIES' RECEPTION

LD161435Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1040 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A festive reception for this year's graduates of the military academies and the military political college at the official residence of the State Council today was the culmination of several years of study by officers of the National People's Army [NVA] and of the GDR frontier troops. With them were also officers of the Polish Army who had graduated from the Friedrich Engels Military Academy.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense, conveyed to the commanders, political and staff officers most cordial greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, chairman of the State Council and of the GDR National Defense Committee, Erich Honecker. In a speech, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann praised the good and excellent performances by the graduates of the military academies of the GDR and the USSR as a result of their hard work in acquiring the modern knowledge of socialist military science and applied tactics. Nine graduates of GDR academies received a special diploma and 12 had been awarded a gold medal at Soviet military academies. The excellent results also reflected the constant solicitude of the SED and also the friendly assistance and support of Soviet comrades-in arms, Minister Hoffmann said. He thanked the SED Central Committee and General Secretary Erich Honecker and the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for this on behalf of the graduates.

Army General Hoffmann said he expected that the graduates would master the high demands of constant combat readiness. He urged them always to remember that "a part of the great responsibility for peace and socialism entrusted to us as members of socialist armed forces by the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party rests on your shoulders. Nobody can and will relieve us of this responsibility as long as the aggressive forces of imperialism repeatedly jeopardize the success achieved in detente through continued arming and political and ideological preparation for war in order to threaten peace." "There is no way around the fact--and certainly not for we who wear the uniform of workers and peasants power--that peace is and remains secure in proportion to what the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and all other peace-loving forces in the world do for it," Hoffmann stressed. No opportunities must be left to those who repeatedly conjure up fresh dangers to peace.

Thanks to the concern of the working class party, the efforts of the GDR working people and the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union, the NVA had at its disposal everything necessary to reliably fulfill its military class task alongside the Soviet Union and in the alliance with the socialist coalition. It was an important task of the officers to educate members of the army to be patriots and internationalists and staunch fighters for the good and just cause of socialism. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann called the Soviet Union the most important ally in the fulfillment of the military class task and guarantor of the reliable defense of socialism.

Lt Col Peter Herrich, graduate of the general staff college of the USSR armed forces, and Capt Lt [as received] Bernd Rossi, graduate of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, promised on behalf of the graduates to do their utmost to apply most efficiently what they had learnt for the defense of socialism. On behalf of the Polish officers, Maj Piotr Lemanowicz expressed thanks for having had the opportunity to acquire knowledge of military science at the GDR's highest military academy. The joint course of study was an eloquent testimony to the unshakable class comradeship.

COMMENTATOR LAUDS SENATOR McGOVERN'S SPEECH

DW161435Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 15 Oct 78 DW

[Mathias Ehrlich commentary]

[Text] George McGovern is known to be a realistic politician, a man who knows what is essential. He proved it once more when he gave a speech to the Senate on Soviet-American relations, their state and prespectives. McGovern said that it is necessary [words indistinct] stemming from cold war times to renounce [words indistinct] foreign policy of the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, because they are a source of suspicion and mistrust and could not lead to understanding between both states. That statement of McGovern probably did not cause only applause on capitol hill, some senators such as Baker, Jackson, or Moynihan, just to name a few, are betting on such stereotypes. They absolutely want to face the Soviet Union from a standpoint of strength and particularly from that of military superiority. McGovern approached these politicians directly: Relations with the Soviet Union for the United States and the entire world are much too significant to be imperiled by [word indistinct] and inconsiderate actions taken under the influence of anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns. The antagonists of good relations with the Soviet Union ought to discard that (?action) because it could jeopardize all that has been achieved.

In quoting one point that demonstrates this most clearly, Senator McGovern named SALT II. After having been signed, the treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms must be adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Senate in order to become legally valid. For that purpose Senator McGovern recalled the significance of SALT II, stressing that the conclusion of a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms would be a significant cornerstone for the improvement of Soviet-American relations. [Name indistinct] The chairman of the board of directors of the great steel company (AMCO) Steel and chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, dealt with another field of relations between both countries, namely trade, in a speech given to a Senate committee. He demanded energetically that the United States eliminate all artificial obstacles it had set up, in order to facilitate mutually advantageous trade. U.S. attempts at using trade in order to exert political pressure on the Soviet Union introduces instability in the entire complex of bilateral relations, casting doubts on the reliability of the United States as a trade partner. This policy is harmful for the United States itself by depriving U.S. enterprises of profitable orders. The U.S. businessman said that if no respective measures are taken to change the present situation, 28 large-scale projects totaling more than 10 billion, which is presently being negotiated between the Soviet Union and the United States, could fall to the competitors of the United States. In addition it is not permissible to use trade as an instrument of interference in domestic affairs of the Soviet Union. The businessman [name indistinct] said that he is convinced that the vast majority of U.S. citizens are in favor of establishing relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of peace and cooperation. In saying this he agreed with Senator McGovern.

INTRA-GERMAN TRAFFIC TALKS CONTINUE IN BERLIN

LD121410Y Hamburg DPA in German 1151 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--Intra-German talks continued this morning in the East Berlin Foreign Ministry on the construction of a freeway between Hamburg and Berlin, as well as on other traffic projects. It is the twelfth official round of talks between Bonn's permanent representative, State Secretary Guenter Gaus, and GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier. The negotiations are expected to end next month.

POLITBURO MEETS DRUZHBA PIPELINE BUILDERS

AU111835Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "Politburo Meeting With Pipeline Builders: Youth Brigade Leader Siegfried Broeckl Reported; Central FDJ Youth Project 'Druzhba Pipeline' Concluded Successfully; Party Assignment Accomplished Honorably; 1,400 Line Builders now Resume Their Work in the 'FDJ Berlin initiative'; Erich Honecker Thanked for the Outstanding Achievements; Honorary Party Banners for the Best Basic Branches; in the 'FDJ Levy GDR 30' for a Powerful Manifestation of the Socialist Youth Federation on Whitsun 1979 in Berlin"

[Summary] "On the occasion of the successful completion of the central FDJ youth project 'Druzhba pipeline' a meeting of the Central Committee Politburo with 270 builders of the line took place at the SED Central Committee building in Berlin on 5 October. Youth Brigade Leader Siegfried Boeckl reported to Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker and the other members of the party leadership that construction sector 4 of the Soyuz natural gas pipeline, the 'Druzhba pipeline' assumed by the GDR is ready for transporting gas. Erich Honecker thanked the 10,300 line builders and all other working people who have contributed to the development of a strong, effective power and raw material base for the fraternal socialist countries. Once again it was impressively demonstrated what socialist economic integration is able to achieve in our days.

"A wreath laying ceremony at the Soviet memorial in Berlin-Treptow took place before the meeting in the Central Committee building. A reception for the line builders in the palace of the republic ended the day. Together with Erich Honecker the meeting in the Central Committee building was attended by the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Hermann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger, Paul Verner and Horst Dohlus; Werner Jarowinsky, Guenter Klaiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, as well as Gerhard Schuerer.

"Also present were other members of the Central Committee and section chiefs of the SED Central Committee as well as members of the Council of Ministers and the secretariat of the FDJ Central Council. The guest included a delegation from the Leninist Komsomol with Anatoliy Kornenko, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Komsomol."

In the afternoon meritorious working people and collectives were awarded the Patriotic Order of Merit and the Labor Banner Order at two festive events in the State Council building in Berlin in recognition of their outstanding achievements in building the Druzhba pipeline.

FRG CITIZEN ARRESTED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU131320Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Dangerous Agent of Criminal Lampl Gang Caught"]

[Text] In the late evening hours of 8 October 1978, GDR security organs caught FRG citizen Klaus-Peter Lang redhanded at the Drewitz GDR border crossing point and arrested him for abuse of the transit agreement. At the order of the criminal Lampl gang, which is controlled by a secret service agent, Lang systematically and continuously participated in planning and implementing subversive acts on the GDR's transit routes. Investigations were instigated and an arrest warrant was issued. The Ford automobile bearing license plate number R-CZ 724 was impounded.

GASPAR, TIMMER LEAVE FOR WFTU MEETING IN NICOSIA

LD161830Y Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 16 Oct, MTI--Secretary General of the Hungarian Trade Union Council Sandor Gaspar, who is president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and Secretary of the Hungarian Trade Union Council and member of the Bureau of the World Federation Jozsef Timmer Monday left for Nicosia to attend the 19th session of the bureau on October 18-20.

FOCK OPENS FIRST STRETCH OF BUDAPEST-GODOLLO HIGHWAY

LD161455Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] "The first stage of the M-3 freeway between Budapest and Godollo has been completed, at a cost of 1.3 billion florints. At 1000 this morning Jenoe Fock, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, opened the first 23-km stretch of the latest freeway in our country, in the presence of the leaders of the Ministry of Transport." After the festive speech by Dezsoe Kiss, deputy minister, Arrad Pullai, minister of transport and post, presented decorations to technical personnel who played a leading role in the construction.

TURKISH PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD142126Y Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 14 Oct, MTI--The delegation of the People's Party of the Turkish Republic, which had stayed in Hungary between October 10-14 under the leadership of Deputy Secretary General Erol Tuncar at the invitation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council, left Budapest on Saturday. In the course of its visit to Hungary the delegates were received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council, by Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, as well as by Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy.

Exchanges of views were held with the delegation on several international issues, like security and cooperation in Europe with special regard to security in the Mediterranean area. When reviewing Hungarian-Turkish bilateral links, the negotiating parties voiced readiness to develop cooperation in political, economic, cultural and other fields.

The delegates visited south Hungarian county Bacs-Kiskun. They were briefed there about activities of the Patriotic People's Front county committee and called at the Lenin cooperative farm at Szabadszallas.

MTI CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON PRC SPACE RESEARCH

LD130834Y Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 12 Oct, MTI--MTI correspondent reports from Peking:

As it is known, a Chinese-West German scientific and technical cooperation agreement was signed in Bonn a few days ago. Observers noted that the agreement envisages also cooperation to be developed in the two countries' space research. From this it can be concluded that China decided to speed up space research and for this it intends to make use also of experiences and (techniques) of Western countries.

Peking observers point out that the Chinese electronic society, having its centre in Nanking and guiding China's space research, has recently published a draft saying that in 1980 and in 1981 China would orbit two 420-kilogram satellites by the help of 200-ton, three-phase rockets driven by liquid fuels. In experts' view this indicates that China has made significant progress in the experiments in intercontinental ballistic rockets.

As it is aired in Chinese official circles, the new satellites will be used primarily for communication purposes. In reality, the new experiments are integral parts of China's nuclear armaments programme, writes MTI's Peking correspondent.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON PRC'S 'ANTI-SOVIET' POLICY

LD160846Y Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Oct, MTI--"The nearly reflex-like anti-Sovietism, that can by far not be considered sickly but very premeditated, makes best fully obvious the Chinese foreign policy's great power goals. [as received] China's leadership regards the Soviet Union as the main obstacle to realizing that target and therefore it is opposing everything suggested by the Soviet Union and is a friend to everyone who is an enemy to the Soviet Union, and is against everybody who is backing the Soviet Union's responsible and consistent international peace policy and is in unity with it," writes an article analysing the Chinese leadership's policy in MAGYAR HIRLAP's Sunday issue.

"In recent times, mainly since Mao Tse-tung's death, the criticism on the internal system of states has been pushed to the background completely. In this context the post administering justice, playing the role of a destined magistrate passing judgement on the methods of internal building work going on in other socialist countries, disappeared. Currently, foreign political pragmatism is prevailing also in this question: Those China intends to cooperate with are acceptable in every respect and those who are in its way cannot be socialist even when it has to write off almost the whole of the socialist world systems," points out the article.

Touching upon the views voiced by China in the UN, the article finds: "They reveal that they know Marxism only superficially, do not understand but vulgarize it. Therefore they do not take into account the experiences and process of reasoning by mankind and peoples." "It is striking in Chinese foreign policy that it does not contain any sort of concrete programme and conception, it does not even attempt to present for mankind any kind of perspective relating not only to China," the article goes on. Further it adds that the only constancy in Chinese foreign policy is that it rejects every initiative aimed at peace and approves everything that is in contrast with it: The strengthening of NATO, the increase of armaments race, the maintenance of foreign U.S. bases, the Pinochet and Mobutu regimes and so on. "It quite presents a reversed infallibility," declares the article.

Speaking about Soviet-Chinese and Soviet-American relations, the article underlines that these bilateral connections do not affect only the two sides. "The policy of the Chinese People's Republic is trying to disarrange the stability laid down till the mid-70's in agreements and treaties."

"So proletarian class considerations cannot be detected in China's foreign policy, hence it cannot come up to the political criteria of the Leninist policy of coexistence since it postulates countries of different social systems and the Chinese foreign policy does not know such classification," concludes the article adding that Chinese foreign policy is a policy of power for which Peking wants to recruit strength through bilateral relations that it is trying to win other countries' leadership for its great-power goals. This is why Chinese foreign policy is meeting more and more often with failure in recently liberated developing countries which had to get disappointed when, pressed by imperialism, they found instead of assistance a Chinese diplomacy that raises demands on them suiting exclusively for its own interests of power. The article cites an example Angola, Ethiopia, Cuba and Vietnam.

About the propaganda accompanying Chinese foreign policy the commentary says that it is of a low standard, does not know ethical norms, is vulgar and is repeating unfounded standpoints instead of arguments. "Of course for those who think that their interests are the same in some points or the other with that of the Chinese policy of power, the standards of propaganda does not mean much.

"The Chinese leaders expose to danger also their interstate diplomatic relations which have already been established or are to be developed. With malice aforethought, they allow themselves to make statements abroad that can deteriorate the relations between their hosts and a third country. Inter-state contacts are, however, regulated by interests. Every responsible politician knows this and shapes his activity accordingly. Historical, geographical, political and economic factors cannot be changed by Chinese leaders either. The consistence of inconsistency is characteristic of the Chinese foreign policy pursued in recent years", concludes the analysing article. By way of conclusion it states: The interests of the classes, of one class or of a stratum of a class in power are serving with more or less exceptions the given country's foreign policy, that is, in a normal case the internal and foreign policies have to be in harmony. "Although we know that the ownership is of a socialist character, China's current internal conditions are today known to an extent when the class character of power could be determined. It induces, however, well-grounded suspicion that the Chinese foreign policy's orientation is not in accordance with the well-known international requirements necessary for socialst building and with the interests of the Chinese people either", ends MAGYAR HIRLAP's article.

BRIEFS

AID TO VIETNAM--The special aircraft carrying Hungarian aid to Vietnam has arrived in Hanoi. The aid consists of 12 tons of food and medicines for the flood-stricken population. On behalf of the Hungarian Government, Ambassador Lajos Karsai presented the consignment to representatives of the Vietnamese Government. [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD]

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--At the invitation of Sandor Udvardi, deputy minister of foreign trade, a Romanian economic delegation led by Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy to the minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, arrived in Budapest 9 October. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Oct 78 p 8 AU]

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS CARDINAL WOJTYLA'S ELECTION AS POPE

LD161816Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] This evening white smoke appeared over the Sistine Chapel, indicating that the cardinals had elected a new pope. Cardinal Karol Wojtyla has become the new pope. He has taken the name of John Paul II.

PAP Report

LD162224Y Warsaw PAP in Erglish 2104 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, 16 Oct, PAP--Cardinal Karol Wojtyla of Krakow was elected today pope of the Roman Catholic Church and named himself John Paul II.

Pope John Paul II was born in Wadowice in 1920. After graduating from a gymnasium in his home town, he studied philosophy at the Jagiellonian University of Krakow. His studies were interrupted by World War II. He entered a clandestine archbishop seminary in Krakow, continuing to study philosophy at an illegal department of theology at the Jagiellonian University. He was ordained in November, 1942. In 1946-1948 he studied in Rome and was active in France, Belgium and Holland. After his return home, he received doctorate in philosophy at the Jagiellonian University.

He was next a vicar at the village of Niegowic near Krakow. Having received a docent's degree at the theology department in Krakow he was next professor of moral theology and social ethics at a seminary in Krakow and also lectured at the theology department of the Jagiellonian University of Krakow and later on of the Lublin Catholic University. It was then that he started his intense scientific activity which he continued later as archbishop and cardinal. In June 1958 he was consecrated bishop and assumed the post of vicar of the Krakow metropolitan archdiocese.

In December 1963 Pope Paul VI appointed him archbishop metropolitan of Krakow. He performed numerous functions in the Polish Episcopate Conference of which he was vice chairman in recent years.

In June 1967 he was made cardinal by Pope Paul VI.

He took an active part in all the sessions of the 2nd Vatican Council and was also member of the 12-member council of the standing secretariat of the world synod of bishops.

Government Spokesman Comments

ID162246Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Oct 78 ID

[Excerpts] Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, until now the metropolitan archbishop of Krakow, is the new pope. He took the name of John Paul II. The Polish People's Republic Government's press spokesman has made the following statement to ANSA, the Italian press agency:

A new pope's election has always been a most important event for the church, and so it is for Polish Catholics also. But this election is of singular importance. The new pope is a Pole, a son of the people who has gone through the hell of war and achieved deep transformations in his homeland, and who follows the road of wide-ranging development, and this is generally known.

Poles prize extremely highly everything that serves peace and helps peaceful cooperation among peoples. It is for this reason that we have noted with attention the fact that the new pope has taken the name of John Paul II, names of his two great predecessors, who have done so much for this humanitarian cause.

Press Coverage Reported

LD170832Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Our press, including all dailies, report today, the election of Cardinal Wojtyla to the Papacy of the Roman Catholic Church on their front pages. As is known, he has chosen the name John Paul II. The press recalls that Karol Wojtyla, John Paul II, is the first non-Italian pope for 455 years--since the death of Pope Hadrian VI, the Dutchman who was in office in [words indistinct].

Today's dailies, including TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY, publish the statement of the Polish Government press spokesman, Wlodzimierz Janiurek, given to the Italian press agency ANSA. The press also carries the biography of John Paul II.

PAP Reports Press Comment

LD171020Y Warsaw PAP in English 0901 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct, PAP--As already reported, the Warsaw newspapers frontpage the news that Cardinal Karol Wojtyla was elected pope yesterday. The newspapers carry the new pope's curriculum vitae and a statement made in this connection by the Polish Government's spokesman. ZYCIE WARSZAWY and the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE published photographs of the new pope. SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote in its editorial:

We have lived to see the moment in which a son of the Polish land, [words indistinct] entire millennium of Christianity in Poland: Its always lively, profound and ardent faith, its strong bonds with the native land, with the destinies of the nation.

The name which Cardinal Karol Wojtyla assumed, John Paul II, indicates clearly that he will carry on the line once pursued by his predecessors: Pontiffs John XXIII and Paul VI and by the late John Paul I who passed away so unexpectedly. The continuation of their programmes means simply the realization in the practice of the entire church of the guidelines of the Second Vatican Council. It means coming half way to meet the needs of the present-day human being and responding to the questions which men address to the church.

The name of John Paul II also means that this pontificate will want to realize all the hopes of the contemporary man pinned on the pastoral mission of the church and the Holy See.

Uniting now with the entire universal church in the enormous joy over election of the holy father, John Paul II as we do, the Polish Catholics are especially joyful over the fact that the Holy See was taken by a man who does know and understand the needs of the church in the present-day world, the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE concludes.

In its comment on the topic ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote: The newly elected pope, Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, assumed the name of John Paul II.

The world also pins hopes on the fact that the cause of peace and peaceful cooperation among nations will be creatively continued during the present pontificate in the interest of mankind, the pontificate which will be for the first time wielded by a Pole who enters the group of non-Italian popes, i.e. the group of popes who came from Greece, France, Syria, Dalmatia, Saxony, Bavaria, Spain, Germany, Portugal, England, Holland.

The election of a new pope is an event which arouses understandable interest of not only the Catholic Church and believers but of the world public opinion as well. That has to do with the essential role and position of the Vatican in international relations, particularly so with regard to such problems as detente and peaceful coexistence and the broadly conceived disarmament issue. Commonly known is the personal engagement in these problems of the author of the famous encyclical "pacem in terris", Pope XXIII, and of his successor Pope Paul VI, whose activities won him general esteem and appreciation.

PREMIER JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES HUNGARY'S BIRO

LD162014Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Today, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz received Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is staying in our country. All aspects of Polish-Hungarian economic and trade relations were discussed, and the successful implementation of tasks concerning mutual goods deliveries as set out in the long-term trade agreement, and the protocol for this year, was stressed. Results so far indicate that the provisions of the agreement for 1976-80 will be fulfilled and considerably exceeded.

Olszewski Talks With Biro

LD162224Y Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct, PAP--Polish-Hungarian economic talks, chaired by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski and Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Jozsef Biro, were held on October 16.

Both sides assessed the current state of economic and trade relations between the two countries, emphasizing with satisfaction their systematic and harmonious development. They devoted particular attention to the expansion of specialization and production cooperation as well as other forms of economic cooperation which have significant influence on the enhancement of mutual turnover.

Relating to favourable results achieved in the realization of tasks in the first three years of the current quinquennium, the ministers mapped out the mainlines of development of trade exchange between both countries for the years 1979-1980, simultaneously expressing the conviction that the tasks charted in the long-term trade agreement would not only be fulfilled, but will have been considerably exceeded.

The sides noted also with satisfaction the progress in the construction of the huge sugar factory being built at present by Polish specialists at the Hungarian town of Kaba. They also exchanged views on the development of Polish-Hungarian economic relations after the year of 1980.

LUKASZEWICZ ATTENDS WARSAW MEDIA CONFERENCE

LD161445Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An interparty theoretical conference on mass communication media, their role in educational work and in the ideological struggle began in Warsaw today. Delegations are composed of representatives from the central committees of fraternal parties and mass communication leaderships, and scientific workers. A representative of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM is also taking part in the conference.

Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is attending the conference and made the opening speech.

COUNCIL OF STATE DECORATES 122 TEACHERS

LD141519Y Warsaw PAP in English 1713 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct, PAP--The Council of State conferred on 122 outstanding pedagogues honorary titles of "Merited Teacher of the Polish People's Republic". The decorations going with the title were presented to the distinguished teacher by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and his deputies, Edward Babiuch and Wladyslaw Kruczek, at a ceremony held here today.

Addressing the newly decorated, the president of the Council of State said: "The teaching profession is among the few in Poland for which a special honorary title conferred by the Council of State has been established. The characteristic feature of that title and decorations connected with it is that they are identical for teachers of all levels, from nursery school to university".

Jablonski Speaks

LD141523Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Council of State has conferred on 122 outstanding teachers the honorary title of "Merited Teacher of the Polish People's Republic." Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State, after having recalled the history of the development of education in Poland, said, among other things, that our system, which considers the well-being of man as the highest aim, must endeavour to achieve ever higher levels of education and ever greater esteem for the work of teachers. Therefore, the teaching profession is among the few in Poland for which a special honorary title conferred by the Council of State has been created. This title and the decorations connected with it, are identical for teachers of all levels, from nursery school to university.

Next, Henryk Jablonski pointed out that in our system the doors of schools of all levels were open wide and that education and upbringing were one of the foundations of the economic and cultural development of the nation, the strength of the state and the social conditions that insure the all-round development of every individual. Concern for the young generation, its moral and physical health, not only in our country but in the entire world, was connected with this. This was proved by the Polish initiatives at the United Nations concerning the problems of children, and more recently concerning education for (?future) generations. The deep esteem for educators resulted directly from that.

PZPR'S FRELEK MEETS WITH LEBANESE CP LEADER

LD170828Y Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct, PAP--PUWP Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek had a talk today with member of Lebanon's Political Bureau, Secretary of the Communist Party of Lebanon Nadim 'Abd as-Samad. Present at the meeting was head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department Waclaw Piatkowski. In the course of a friendly talk Mr as-Samad informed his Polish hosts on the extremely difficult situation in Lebanon and on the prospects for solving the crisis. Ryszard Frelek voiced PUWP's solidarity with Lebanon's progressive and patriotic forces.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DELEGATION VISITS 6-11 OCT

AU132000Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Oct 78 p 8 AU

[Summary] PAP--A delegation of the Arab People's Congress headed by 'Umar K. al-Hamadi, secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee, visited Poland on 6-11 October. The congress includes 72 parties and political organizations, as well as 140 public organizations in 17 Arab countries. While in Warsaw, the delegation was received by Wit Drapich, district committee deputy chairman of the National Unity Front, and paid a visit to the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Department, the Central Trade Unions Council and the Polish Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples. The delegation outlined the views of Arab progressive forces fighting against the separatist Camp David agreements. The delegation emphasized that it was particularly important to further support the struggle waged by the Arab people of Palestine for their just rights, as well as to assist the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. Representatives of Polish public organizations expressed solidarity with the activity of the Arab People's Congress which aims at strengthening unity among Arab progressive forces and at forming a united front for the struggle against imperialism and reaction in the Middle East. During the meetings the need was stated to further develop cooperation between public organizations in Poland and in Arab countries.

POLISH-EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN WARSAW

LD162226Y Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Oct, PAP--The 7th session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between Poland and Egypt ended its debates today. The session assessed the state of the development of economic relations between the two countries so far and mapped out directions of their further expansion. The committee also reviewed the state of and prospects for an increase in goods exchange, cooperation in building industry, [words indistinct] of building materials and agriculture. The session stressed that particular place in the development of economic relations between the two countries was occupied by industrial cooperation, especially in the engineering, metallurgical, machine tool, mining and shipbuilding industries and the construction of complete industrial plants. A protocol on the debates of the session was signed by Polish Vice Premier, Minister of Metallurgy Franciszek Kiam and Egyptian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Hamid as-Sayih.

BRIEFS

PLENARY CONFERENCE OF EPISCOPATE--The 165th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate deliberated in Warsaw on 3 and 4 October 1978. Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, Primate of Poland, chaired the deliberations. The assembled bishops paid homage to the deceased Pope John Paul I. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 6 Oct 78 p 2 WA]

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES CEAUSESCU'S ENVOY PUNGAN

AU162100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Amman, 16 Oct, AGERPRES--King Husayn Ibn Talal of Jordan received Vasile Pungan who conveyed him a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu.

On thanking, King Husayn asked that best wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and to Elena Ceausescu on his own behalf and from Queen Nur, as well as a message of sincere friendship from the Jordanian people to the friendly Romanian people.

Vasile Pungan set forth President Nicolae Ceausescu's considerations on the situation in the Middle East and on other problems of common interest.

King Husayn outlined Jordan's position on these problems. The Hashemite Government assesses highly the permanent preoccupations of the Romanian president with the peaceful solving of all problems characterizing the present conflictual situation in the Middle East, with the real establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people by the recognition and guaranteeing of its right to self-determination, the guaranteeing of security and territorial integrity to all states in that part of the world. An atmosphere of particular cordiality and friendship prevailed during (?the interview).

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PDRY PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU141635Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 14 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Oct, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a congratulatory telegram to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, on the national day of his country. The telegram expresses the conviction that the two countries will further intensify and diversify to the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world. [sentence as received].

Marking the national day of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, the Bucharest dailies of October 14 carry notes about the economic and social changes that took place in that country in recent years and about the good relations established with Romania. Under the leadership of the United Political Organization of the National Front, daily SCINTEIA writes, the young state focused its energies with a view to doing away with the backwardness inherited from the past, to using the natural resources to its own benefit, to carrying through deep-going social changes and succeeded in obtaining a number of remarkable results on this line. These very few days, the daily goes on, an important political event took place--the setting up of the Yemeni Socialist Party on the basis of the United Political Organizational of the National Front.

In the spirit of its consistent policy of friendship and solidarity with the Arab states, with their efforts for economic and social development, SCINTEIA writes, Romania follows with keen interest the results obtained by the people of Yemen in building a new life for themselves. Relations of friendly cooperation have been established between the two countries, based on fully equal rights and mutual advantage. An expression of the upward course of these relations, recent years saw the conclusion of trade agreements, of economic cooperation agreements, of cultural and scientific collaboration agreements.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRAISES RESULTS OF TODOROV'S VISIT

AU1620547Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

["A Fresh Contribution to Continuous Consolidation of Romanian-Bulgarian Friendship and Collaboration"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Oct, AGERPRES--The Romanian Council of Ministers was highly appreciative of the fruitful results of the working visit of friendship paid to Romania by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, at the invitation of the Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu.

The Romanian Government underlined the decisive importance for Romania of strengthening the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship, collaboration and solidarity, of the meeting and fruitful talks, which have become traditional, between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov.

Stress was placed with satisfaction on the fact that during the talks and in the documents adopted, the two prime ministers agreed upon measures to translate into life the top-level understanding as regards the development of the economic collaboration, the expansion of cooperation in industrial and agricultural production, in science, technology and transport, as well as the expansion of the commercial relations between the two countries.

In this context appreciated in the positive were the actions established for the expansion of cooperation in power engineering, machine-building, chemical industry, agriculture and home trade and especially the concrete measures agreed upon for building in common large industrial units: the hydropower development of Turnu-Magurele-Nikopol, the Cernavoda hydropower development, the heavy machine and equipment enterprise of Giurgiu-Ruse and the future chemical combine of olefins in Pleven.

Satisfaction was also expressed at the amplification of the relations of collaboration in culture, education, tourism, the press and radio-television, as well as in other domains of common interest between the two socialist neighbourly and friendly countries.

Pointed out was the importance of the understandings reached for establishing the main lines of the future development of the collaboration and making final the works for the bilateral coordination of the economic and social development plans of the two countries in the 1981-1985 period.

MORE ON INDIAN MINING MINISTER'S VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU1621387Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Biju Patnaik, minister of steel and mines of India, who visited our country. The meeting was attended by Neculai Agachi, minister of the metallugrical industry, and Indian Ambassador to Bucharest Ashok Kumar Ray.

Expressing gratitude for being received, the Indian minister conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai. President Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed cordial greetings to the Indian prime minister, and wishes for prosperity to the Indian people.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the positive development of Romanian-Indian relations of friendship and cooperation, and stressed the particular importance of the agreements and conventions concluded on the occasion of Romanian-Indian summit contacts for promoting and expanding these relations. They also expressed the desire to work to further intensify and develop bilateral cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas in the interests of both countries and peoples and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The two sides expressed the view that during the Indian minister's visit, concrete long-term cooperation ventures were identified and established in the areas of metal processing, machine-building and mining industry; fields which offer broad possibilities for cooperation in the interests of the development of the two countries' economies.

During the meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed certain current international issues. They emphasized Romania's and India's efforts to make a greater contribution to resolving mankind's problems, especially in the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order designed to fulfill the people's aspirations for peace, progress and freedom.

Patnaik Meets Burtica, Departs

AU162107Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Oct, AGERPRES--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received Biju Patnaik, minister of steel and mines of India, on October 16.

During his Romanian visit, the Indian minister had also talks with Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, and with Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and visited a number of large industrial units. The talks covered problems pertaining to the further development of the commercial exchanges, of the economic collaboration and cooperation in domains of common interest between Romania and India.

In the afternoon of the same day, the Indian minister left Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CHINESE MACHINE BUILDING MINISTER

AU162140Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Comrade Chou Tzu-chien minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building of the PRC, who is leading a delegation on a working visit to our country. After an exchange of cordial greetings between the two countries' party-state leaders, the two sides held a talk in an atmosphere of warm friendship. They reviewed with satisfaction the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation established between our parties and countries, and expressed the conviction that these relations will intensify and diversify, on the basis of the important decisions and measures taken by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng, in the interests of both peoples and of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The two sides emphasized the fruitful evolution of Romanian-PRC economic cooperation, in the area of machine building,too, and expressed the common desire to identify new forms and areas of cooperation and to fully and efficiently capitalize on the possibilities made available for this by the economic, technological and research potential of the two countries.

OPREA RECEIVES CSSR METALLURGY MINISTER 14 OCTOBER

AU141607Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister of the government Comrade Gheorghe Oprea today received Zdenek Pucek, CSSR minister of metallurgy and heavy industry, who is visiting our country. During the meeting the sides discussed matters concerning the development of cooperation in machine building between the respective ministries and enterprises in the two countries.

NAMIBIA'S ADMISSION TO UNESCO ADVOCATED

AU132235Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 13 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Paris, 13 Oct, AGERPRES--Namibia must be admitted as member of the UNESCO as soon as possible, the Romanian representative stated during the plenary meeting of that body's executive board. The plenary meeting examined the request of the president of the UN Council for Namibia as regards its admission at the future UNESCO general conference that will open in Paris on October 24.

Ambassador Valentin Lipatti also declared for the intensification of the UNESCO programme for Namibia in education, science and culture.

Mentioning Romania's contribution within the UN to the elaboration and adoption of the declaration on Namibia and of the programme of action for the self-determination and independence of that territory, the speaker declared for an end to be put to the illegal occupation of the forces of the Pretoria racist regime, for the achievement of Namibia's independence whose legitimate representative is the SWAPO.

CEMA MEETING ON PRODUCTS PRESERVATION HELD IN ROMANIA

AU141605Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Proceedings of the 14th meeting of managers of central institutions in charge of the long preservation of products [pastrare indelungata] in the national economies of CEMA member-countries took place for 3 days in Brasov. The meeting was attended by delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the CSSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the USSR. The meeting proceeded in a working, comradely atmosphere.

At the end of the meeting, the delegation leaders were received by Comrade Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of the government and Romania's permanent representative to CEMA.

PRIME MINISTER MANESCU RECEIVES SUDANESE AMBASSADOR

AU162143Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Manea Manescu today recieved Muhammad Osman al-Awad, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, on a protocol visit. The talk that ensued proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

TITO ARRIVES IN BUDVA FOR SUBNOR CONFERENCE

LD171002Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budva--At about 0930, President Tito arrived at the congress hall in Budva, where he is to participate in the work of the eighth congress of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR]. At the entrance to the congress hall, President Tito was welcomed by Kosta Nadj, Iko Mirkovic, Mihailo Todorovic and Dragan Culafic. President Tito was accompanied by Veljko Milatovic and Vojislav Srzentic.

CPCZ INFORMATION DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD141548Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1607 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a study delegation from the CPCZ headed by Jaroslav Kase, deputy head of Department for Propaganda and Agitation of the CZCP Central Committee, [name and title as received] which is studying the information and propaganda activity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Primoz Zagar, (?deputy) head of Department for Propaganda and Political Activity and Information of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, [name and title as received] also held final talks with the delegation.

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ATTENDS PARIS LUNCHEON

LD132226Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 13 Oct, TANJUG--A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Foreign Policy Committee, headed by committee chairman Nijaz Dizdarevic, was today the guest of honour at a luncheon offered by State Secretary in the French Foreign Ministry Olivier Stirn. The luncheon guests included Maurice Couve de Murville, chairman of the French Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, and other prominent French officials.

Stirn emphasized the importance attributed by France to friendly cooperation with Yugoslavia, noting the two countries' efforts for international detente, disarmament and the solution of complex problems facing the developing countries, that is, the establishment of the new international economic order. Nijaz Dizdarevic also underlined the importance of Yugoslav-French cooperation. This cooperation has received a fresh impetus following French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Yugoslavia and Yugoslav President Tito's visit to France, he said.

SFRY UN DELEGATE REPLIES TO ISRAELI CRITICISM

LD140506Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2150 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] United Nations--Israel's representative made use of the rostrum of the UN General Assembly today to attack Yugoslavia's Middle East policy. These attacks have been repeated every year. This time Israel went further than ever before because, in addition to attacking the speech by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, it attacked the function of the president of the UN General Assembly--in this case, the well-known statement made by Lazar Mojsov opening the 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

That statement was today described by Yehuda Blum, Israel's ambassador, at the plenary session of the world assembly as "a grave violation of the traditional neutrality of the president's function" and "an exceptionally immoderate and one-sided presentation" of the situation in the Middle East. Immediately following this, he placed the same emphasis on the speech by the SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Dzevad Mujezinovic, a Yugoslav delegate at the United Nations replied to this incident in the world assembly by saying that such an attack on the function of the president of the General Assembly was without precedent.

He said: "Israel's attacks on Yugoslavia are nothing new, nor do they surprise us. This is to be expected from the representative of a regime which, with its policy of aggression, occupation, annexation and negation of the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, has for several decades now been violating the UN Charter, the principles of international law and the provisions of the Geneva and the Hague conventions, as well as the basic principles of mankind today. Israel is completely ignoring the demands of the absolute majority of the UN member-states."

The Yugoslav representative expressed the conviction that the participants in the 33d session of the UN General Assembly would view the provocative attack on the function of the president of the general assembly as contrary to the respect which states have demonstrated toward Lazar Mojsov, given the great appreciation for the way in which he has been leading the world assembly for the past year. The Yugoslav delegate also expressed the conviction that the president of the 33d session would find the most appropriate way in which to protect the authority of the function of the president from unfounded and entirely unprovoked accusations.

The SFRY delegate at the United Nations said: Regarding the attitude of the Yugoslav delegation toward the Middle East crisis, the delegation will continue to work actively for a comprehensive settlement of the crisis. In this, it will be guided by the principle that Israel must withdraw completely from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war; it will be guided by the principle that the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people must be implemented under the leadership of the PLO, and this also implies their right to establish their own state as well as their right to return to their homes; and it will be guided by the principle that all states of this region should be guaranteed the right to live in peace and security.

These are the principles which comprised the framework of the inaugural speech by President Lazar Mojsov and, after that, the speech to the assembly by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Dzevad Mujezinovic also stated today from the rostrum of the world assembly that these were the principles accepted by the entire international community. "If we are described as being 'partial,' then the reason for this is that we are completely loyal to these principles which we shall adhere to until a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis is achieved," the Yugoslav representative said in his reply to the provocative attacks by the Israeli ambassador.

ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' AT UN LINKED TO CAMP DAVID

LD142323Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Ante Kesic commentary]

[Text] It is true that Israel disagrees with our position on the solution of the Middle East crisis as a world crisis, but Israel has never attacked it in this manner and, moreover, does not do so very often. With regard to this, it is neither easy nor at all wise to dispute such widely accepted principles as self-determination of nations and a place in the sun for everyone--principles which are never discussed with hatred, in anti-Semitic tones or from a position questioning the existence of the State of Israel. What it brings upon itself with the risks it takes is another thing. Finally, it is not easy to express opposition to our stand on the Israeli-Arab conflict because five of Tito's principles, slightly altered, are incorporated into the generally accepted Security Council Resolution No 242, and were adopted by Lord Caradon, chief editor of that fundamental resolution.

If Israeli policymakers have forgotten this, it is not difficult for us to remind them of that inescapable fact. Because of this, it is now appropriate to ask why there should be an Israeli attack on the Yugoslav diplomat, Lazar Mojsov, who was president of last year's General Assembly and who, nearly a month ago, opened this year's session and honorably bequeathed the entire political inheritance, and why should there be an attack on the current head of Yugoslav diplomacy, Josip Vrhovec, who spoke in that same session 17 days ago?

The time chosen for the attack is very delicate, coinciding with the adoption by Israel and Egypt of the American peace agreement, which nearly all Arabs are opposed to. Yehuda Blum's attack, however, can in no way be reduced to a settling of scores with the two Yugoslav politicians, but rather with the essential positions of Yugoslav policy, which is much broader in scope as it includes the positions shared by the entire nonalined world. If this is the case, then this aggression by Israel in the General Assembly could be intended for opening up a cold war front against the nonalined countries, which may give rise to quite unpleasant forebodings regarding the aims (?of everyone) following the Camp David actions.

BORBA REPORTS SAN MARINO MEETING OF NEUTRAL, NONALINED

AU112017Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] "Some improvement has taken place and the greatest difficulties which accompanied the Belgrade CSCE meeting have perhaps been overcome. This cautious and partially optimistic assessment of the situation in Europe after the Belgrade meeting of 25 countries (33 European countries, the United States, and Canada) was made at a meeting of the neutral and nonalined countries of 'the old continent' (Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Liechtenstein, Malta, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia) in San Marino where they discussed the implementation of the conclusion adopted in Belgrade. This analysis should enable better preparations to be made for the next meeting of all CSCE countries which will be held in Madrid at the beginning of fall 1980."

The restraint expressed at San Marino results from the assessment of the nine neutral and nonalined countries that the achievements of the Belgrade meeting were less than desired. In Belgrade, they worked for agreements on increased security and cooperation in Europe but, because of the confrontation of the two big powers, the results achieved were more moderate.

Despite all the difficulties at the Belgrade meeting, the continuity of the CSCE has been assured. A number of meetings will be held in the period between the Belgrade and Madrid CSCE meetings. The neutral and nonalined countries stress that it is very important that no stagnation in the process of European security and cooperation occurs before the Madrid CSCE meeting.

"At the San Marino meeting, our delegation worked in the already usual manner, showing great interest by Yugoslavia in strengthening the CSCE process, but also in reaching agreements on a wider world scale on everything that CSCE implies for Europe. The Yugoslav delegation's task was so much easier because, after the Belgrade CSCE meeting a meeting of the interdepartmental commissions was held which elaborated, in view of the Helsinki document, the task of our country in certain fields. A report of this commission has recently been adopted by the Federal Executive Council and by various departments on federal, republic and provincial levels as well as other sociopolitical communities which will handle the implementation of that which has been agreed upon.

"Yugoslavia has also beun to hold consultations with many countries on all problems pertaining to the CSCE, and this is one of the most topical issues in the contacts between European countries at all levels. This was also the case in the recent talks which our federal secretary for foreign affairs conducted with the Swiss and Swedish ministers of foreign affairs."

The neutral and nonalined countries point to the great responsibility of the big powers and blocs for an increased activity and interest in strengthening the CSCE process. For this reason, they stress that an agreement between the two big powers on SALT-II would contribute to a more favorable atmosphere in the preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting. "The nine neutral and nonalined countries made it known in San Marino that they are working in this direction."

NONALINED RADIO EXPERTS CONFERENCE ENDS IN LUSAKA

AU160845Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2112 GMT 12 Oct 78 AU

["Meeting of Non-Aligned Experts Ends"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Lusaka, 12 Oct (TANJUG)--The second conference of a group of experts of the Committee for Cooperation of the Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries has ended in Lusaka by adopting a draft setting forth the non-aligned countries' position for a preliminary meeting of the world administrative conference on radio programmes opening in Geneva on October 23.

The experts, conferring since October 9, also prepared suggestions for the committee meeting opening in Arusha, Tanzania, on October 16. The aim is to secure for the non-aligned countries their due place in the field of radio communications.

The participants described the meeting in Lusaka as important because re-distribution of the frequency bands is one to the main objectives in the endeavors of non-aligned countries for quicker penetration of the movement's ideas into the world, for countering the hostile propaganda on an equal footing and promoting cooperation among them. As stated by a member of the Yugoslav delegation, Ing. Roman Galic of Radio Zagreb, cooperation at the meeting was at the highest level. One proof of this was that all conclusions were adopted unamimously.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SELF-MANAGEMENT ENDS IN CAVTAT

AU131525Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The first international conference on the economics of workers, self-management has concluded in Cavtat. Over 100 economists and scientific workers from Europe, Latin America, the United States, Japan, Turkey and Romania participated in the conference. Questions of economic theory and organization of self-managing enterprises as well as the ways and possibilities for introducing self-management in developed capitalist countries were discussed.

The conference participants formed an international association for the economics of self-management which will have its seat in Yugoslavia. The task of the association is to promote research work in this field and to insure an exchange of information between the economists engaged in the study of the economics of self-management. It was also decided that the second international conference on the economics of self-management will be held in Istanbul in 1980. One of the main topics of this conference will be the ways and possibilities for realizing self-management in developing countries.

SUNDIC URGES RESTRAINT IN SINO-SOVIET POLEMICS

LD150125Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary on Sino-Soviet relations]

[Text] If we were to judge relations between the Soviet Union and China by the reciprocal polemics which are carried out every day in all available public information media, in which neither the Chinese nor the Soviet side minces words of criticism, we might come to the conclusion that these relations are worse today than they have ever been. It is true that no one believes the current polemics might degenerate into something worse, but is quite clear that it will be reflected in the attitudes of the two countries in the field of foreign policy.

In contrast to the situation 10 years ago, however, China is taking decisive steps toward assuming as great a role as possible in all parts of the world. In this respect, it has already achieved results which it could not have hoped for at the start of such activities. At the present time, for example, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua is making a very successful tour of West European capitals, and wherever he has gone--Athens, Rome or London--he has agreed upon visits t China by statesmen of the aforementioned countries and visits to their countries by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

Such activities by China in the field of foreign policy are accompanied by agreements on significant economic arrangements with the aim of not only expanding trade but also of initiating several key projects in China. Industrially developed countries such as Japan, which in this respect has gone the furthest, the FRG, which is preparing to go the same way, or Great Britain, which is very interested in the Chinese market, are willing to participate in the industrialization of China and to offer it modern technology.

In its analyses of the opening up on China toward the world and of the world toward China, Moscow has come to the conclusion that China has chosen the path which would do the most to hinder the Soviet Union. Thus follows Moscow's efforts to neutralize the effect of this activity as much as possible, above all by warning countries which cooperate with China that such an orientation on their part might threaten their existing relations with the Soviet Union.

Therefore, the fact that a possible sale of arms to China would contribute to the strengthening of its military potential, with anti-Soviet aims in view, is held against Great Britain. At the same time, other opportunities of reviving distrust toward China are also taken, for example, the recent visit to Moscow by the Indian foreign minister. Commentaries directed toward the Chinese published daily in the Soviet press contain the most bitter accusations, which in general come down to the fact that everything China does internally and in the field of foreign policy is directed against the Soviet Union and toward destroying the unity of the socialist countries.

However, the world is less and less disposed to adapt its relations, whether with China or the Soviet Union, to relations between the two great powers. Such an attitude toward the Sino-Soviet conflict has helped China carry out its intention of creating a broader opening toward the world more quickly and has enabled it to be ever more present on the international scene as a factor which cannot be overlooked in solving the world's problems.

Also, when it is a question of the communist and workers' party, it is possible that the Sino-Soviet conflict will have an influence on relations and cooperation within the movement, but regarding China's isolation, it is obvious that nothing will come of that.

Thus, the current intensified polemics between the two countries and parties, regardless of the arguments which the two sides use, does not solve anything, nor will it bring any benefit. It really becomes more and more senseless and, at the same time, more dangerous because in both countries the (?attitude) of the inevitability of a military confrontation is being created. It can really be dangerous not only for China and the Soviet Union but for the whole world to live in such fear and believe that the existing abyss which divides the Soviet Union and China cannot be crossed. For that reason it is at least worth the attempt, even unilaterally, to calm the existing polemics to a certain extent, even if the conditions for its resolution do not yet exist.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 13 OCTOBER MEETING REPORTED

LD141549Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--According to a statement of the Federal Information Secretariat, a session of the Federal Executive Council was held today, chaired by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. The session discussed proposals in the sphere of economic policy, economic relations between Yugoslavia and other countries and several proposals in the sphere of sociopolitical and organizational issues.

The Federal Executive Council adopted a decision on the selling prices of sunflower seeds and soy beans from the 1978 harvest as well as a decision on guaranteed (protected) prices of sunflower seeds and soy beans from the 1978 harvest.

In order to insure that the necessary quantities of coffee required for the supply of the domestic market in 1979 would be obtained in time, the proposed balance sheet for next year's coffee was adopted. Coffee should be imported from regions from which it can be obtained most speedily under favorable financial conditions.

Members of the council proposed that the inter-republican committee for social planning and development coordinate together with the Federal Committee for Agriculture, the attitudes of socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces in connection with the third all-Yugoslav credit project for agriculture and agro-industry.

The individual sector would use 50 percent of this credit for primary production, while the remaining 50 percent would be used for the development of the agricultural and food industry's social sector.

In the sphere of economic relations between Yugoslavia and other countries, the report of the Coordinating Committee of the Federal Executive Council referring to the registration of organizations of associated labor which conduct business in foreign trade, was adopted.

It was proposed that the implementation of the procedure for registering basic organizations of associated labor which wish to continue their foreign trade activity be conducted in a speedier manner.

The joint proposal of the Federal Information Secretariat and Yugoslav radio and television was adopted concerning the meeting of the committee for the cooperation of radio broadcasting organizations of nonalined countries whose chairman is Yugoslavian and which will be held in Tanzania from 15-21 October this year. It was noted that this meeting was especially significant for the further activity of radio broadcasting organizations of nonalined countries. The Yugoslav delegation should, at that session, advocate the formation of a pool for providing information to the public on the more important gatherings of nonalined countries. The Yugoslav delegation should, at that session, advocate the formation of a pool for providing information to the public on the more important gatherings of nonalined countries, which applies in particular to the forthcoming sixth conference of nonalined countries to be held in Havana.

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED TO ASSEMBLY

LD161320Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Oct, TANJUG--Overall growth in the Yugoslav economy will, according to estimates, total 7 per cent in 1979. Industrial growth will total between 7 and 8 percent and agricultural between 6 and 7 percent, accompanied by dynamic growth in other economic fields. These are the basic provisions of the draft resolution on Yugoslav development in 1979. The draft was submitted today to the assembly of Yugoslavia.

The draft will doubtless be amended in the process of interrepublican and interprovincial consultations to reach accord, which is the usual procedure of the Yugoslav Assembly in adopting resolutions. These debates will be completed by December 26 when the draft resolution will be submitted to a final vote in the assembly of Yugoslavia.

The 1979 draft resolution stresses that the priority task in 1979 will be to maintain and stabilize dynamic economic growth based on changes in production structures and higher labour productivity.

VOJVODINA SAWP CONFERENCE ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

AU141644Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 78 P 1 AU

[Summary] Novi Sad, 11 October--At its session today the 13th Electoral Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina discussed the SAWP tasks in the development of the political system of socialist self-management and adopted its work program for the period to the end of 1979. It elected Dusan Popovic as president and Pavle Krtenic and Katalin Hajnal as vice presidents of the Vojvodina Provincial SAWP conference. Antun Krsturin was elected as secretary of the conference and Dusanka Uzelac was elected as president of the Vojvodina conference for social activity of women.

CONFERENCE OF TOWNS MEETING BEGINS IN NOVO MESTO

LD141404Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1808 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Novo Mesto--The further development of socialist self-management in the commune is the basic theme of the assembly of the Permanent Conference of Towns of Yugoslavia which began in Novo Mesto today in the presence of prominent sociopolitical workers, more than a thousand delegates from 310 Yugoslav towns and municipalities, representatives of the host town and guests from abroad.

The delegates expressed their joint gratitude and paid tribute to Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY presidency and the LCY Presidium, for his exceptional efforts and creativity in implementing the social role of the conference of towns of Yugoslavia.

In his introductory speech, Jovan Dejanovic, president of the Novi Sad Assembly, said that this meeting should determine the path for even more consistent implementation of the constitutional concept of the commune and the further development of the communal system. The sociopolitical and economic substance of the municipality, in Dejanovic's words, is not and cannot be implemented by itself through some haphazard and mechanical implementation of general declarations and principles but only in an organized manner based on self-management, in line with the specific issues and the well-founded political struggle of subjective forces led by the League of Communists. The delegate system represents not merely a possibility, but the obligation and interest for such an activity. The democratization of political relations is a significant condition for the implementation of the entire socialist and self-managing essence of the municipality without bureaucratism, formalism, ownership's ambitions and petty official mentality and relations.

Taking part in the debate, Dr. Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, spoke about the direct link between the permanent conference of towns and the deep revolutionary changes in our society.

Among other things, Dr. Vratusa said: It should be examined whether workers' delegations in assemblies operate with true freedom and in a sovereign manner. Decisive struggles should be waged against bureaucratic despotism, professionalization and formal isolationism of working groups in individual municipalities.

The withering away of the state can also be ascertained through the extent to which administrative and state organs truly help the worker and citizen to make decisions and to implement his interest. For the time being, there is still a discrepancy between principles and practices.

SLOVENE FEDERATION OF SOCIALIST YOUTH CONGRESS CONTINUES

LD141426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Exerpt] Nova Gorica--The 10th Congress of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth continued its work today in plenary session with the submission and verification of the reports on yesterday's work in the commissions. In the reports, the assessment was endorsed regarding the sociopolitical role and activity of young people in the development of our society which was outlined in the opening report by Ljubo Jasnic, hitherto president of the Slovene youth organization.

The discussion in the commissions confirmed the social interest in and the need for young people, together with all working people and citizens, to work more actively in solving all socio-economic and political questions.

The discussion in the commissions also confirmed that the youth organization is to play a greater role within the framework of the socialist alliance and the League of Communists as a united front, particularly in the sections, and to express in the delegate system its own most direct interests and those of the working class.

After the adoption of the reports on the work in the commissions, the members and organs of the republican conference of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth were relieved of their duties in the second mandate following the ninth congress of the Slovene youth organization and the election of the new republican conference of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth.

After the exposition of their standpoints and a short discussion, the delegates adopted the resolution of the 10th Congress of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth. This program document stresses that the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth will confirm its maturity and historical role only if the young people, together with the other working people and citizens, include themselves in the solving of all the problems of our socialist self-management society. This is the basic task of the Slovene youth organization as stressed in the previous work of the congress and in the resolution of the 10th congress.

In their decisive struggle against the outmoded owner mentality in agriculture, young people must contribute to the more rapid association of land, labor and means and also to the greater application of mechanization, on the basis of which the realization of the strategic task of the republic--the greater production of food--is possible.

Young people must fight for greater participation in the preparation and adoption of all social plans and the plans of organizations of associated labor, in which manner they will to a greater extent achieve their aim of establishing long-term development documents and planned guarantees of productive, not extensive, employment.

Through their substantive struggle for the kind of cultural policy which will less and less be the competence and property of cultural institutions and activities and to an increasing extent the concern of all young people and citizens, young people will contribute to returning culture to its real source--the associated producer.

In the process of education, all forms of professional training must be directly linked to material production and stem from the needs of associated labor and society as a whole. Together with the development of scientific and Marxist foundations in education and upbringing, particular attention must also be devoted to work with supervisors as a form of scientific [word indistinct].

In the political system of self-management democracy, the congress resolution defines the responsibility of young people in the strengthening of the delegate system through its delegates' inclusion in the self-management organs of the organizations of associated labor and self-management interest communities.

The presence of the youth organization must be felt more strongly in schools through the forms of self-management activity by the youth organization among the student youth.

The program document sets out the tasks of young people in the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection, where through various forms of teaching and exercises and voluntary activity in territorial defense they affirm themselves as active participants in all-people's defense.

The Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth will continue to realize its international activity on the principles of the policy of nonalinement, fighting for the strengthening of international cooperation in all forms through the exchange of experience, literature, students and young people and in other ways. The Slovene youth organization will devote particular attention to the improvement of good-neighborly cooperation with the youth organizations in Italy and Austria, in which connection the national communities and their youth organizations in these countries are the point of departure.

After the adoption of the resolution, a delegation of 131 members of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth was elected for the 10th Congress of the Yugoslav Federation of Socialist Youth and then the first session of the newly elected republican conference was held. The Presidium of the republican conference, numbering 25 members, was elected. Boris Bavdek, a 28-year-old former law student from Ljubljana, was elected the new president of the republican conference of the Slovene Federation of Socialist Youth, and 27-year-old Vida Mikuz from Nova Gorica was elected vice president. Nedeljka Grgic, age 24, from Maribor was elected secretary.

In addition to the delegates and guests, the work of today's plenary session was attended by the highest-ranking socio-political workers of the republic: Milan Kucan, Mitja Ribicic, Franc Setinc, Vlado Janzic, Miha Ravnik, Maj Gen Miha Petric and others.

BELGRADE NIN REPORTS 'SPY BALLOONS' OVER YUGOSLAVIA

AU122040Y Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1448 8 Oct pp 16-17 AU

[Aleksandar Tijanic article: "The Truth About Unidentified Flying Objects: A Spy Over Sarajevo"]

[Summary] In the late afternoon of 21 September this year, several thousand people in Sarajevo sighted and observed for some time a bright object flying high above their city. The astronomers of the Sarajevo Colina Kapa University astronomical observatory observed and photographed the object and determined that it was a giant "stratospheric balloon" which "weighed over 600 kilograms, had a diameter of about 50 meters and moved at a speed of 30 kilometers per hour at an altitude of about 25 kilometers. Using the telescope, it was possible to clearly see the balloon's sides as well as its individual parts and their curvatures under the air currents." The balloon was similar to the one which the observatory observed and photographed over Sarajevo in 1968. As a matter of fact, the observatory has photographed 5 of the 7 unknown flying objects sighted in the last 10 years. Muhamed Muminovic, director of the Colina Kapa observatory, says in this connection: "As early as 10 years ago, we denied rumors about visitors from space. At that time, we determined the flight altitude, speed, size and direction of movement of the flying object, which had a shape similar to that of an artillery shell. The conclusion of the study which we published at that time is clear: These are stratospheric balloons and not flying saucers."

The possibility that these might be meteorological balloons is excluded because the launchings of such balloons are announced in advance. "But for what purpose and by whom are these balloons being used, why do they appear in the fall and what equipment do they have aboard...?"

Curious Eyes

"We sought the answers to these questions from our prominent military writer Stevan Korda. At one time, certain foreign newspapers proclaimed Korda as the head of a non-existent 'department of the Yugoslav People's Army for the study of unidentified flying objects.'

"'Today I am only deputy chief editor of the newspaper FRONT, but I do know something about these balloons which have been proclaimed as flying saucers in recent days,' he says smiling. 'They are spy balloons which are used for military reconnaissance and they appear in the fall because, at that time of the year, the air currents moving in the direction from west to east are strongest. They are used to photograph--and collect various data which are more precise than those obtained by artificial satellites. They are equipped with ordinary or television cameras and necessary equipment to transmit pictures over great distances.'" They also carry aboard instruments recording the positions and frequencies of radar stations and areas of concentrated radio communications, as well as instruments that automatically control and change flight altitudes and other instruments that will automatically self-destruct the balloon in the event of danger or a crash. The balloons made of plastic materials cannot be tracked by radar and, because of their great flight altitudes and their chamber-type design, they are virtually invulnerable to artillery and missiles.

"Although our army does not comment on their appearance, it is clear that it knows everything about them. For, even the Yugoslav civilian experts claim that the balloons appearing over our territory in recent years have been launched at the Campo San Martino base near Firenze and that, after the completed task, they have landed on radio command somewhere in Turkey."

TANJUG REPORTS ON NIS MILITARY EXERCISE

LD151420Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In the field--units of the Nis military district, in cooperation with units of the air force and antiaircraft defense and headquarters of the territorial defense, successfully carried out a tactical exercise in combined operations following thorough-going preparations.

Giving his first impressions on the exercise which had just ended and came as part of the regular training program, Lt Col Gen Aleksandar Janic, commander of the Nis Military District, underlined in particular in his conversation with journalists that the exercise had confirmed the high degree of combat readiness and training of the units and commands in the execution of their combat tasks, even in the most complex conditions, and the important results achieved in the realization of our concept for all-people's defense and social self-protection and security. The mountainous terrain on which the exercise had been carried out demanded the full initiative, thorough training, resourcefulness and complete readiness of every individual in the military collectives and commands.

The Ramadan Cehaj unit, which played the role of "attacker", and the Miljko Radosevic unit, which defended the "attacked" area, received during the course of this exercise in combined operations good and useful cooperation from the local organs and population, which cordially accepted and extended complete aid to all the participants in the exercise. In the units, in which one in four was a member of the LCY, there developed very substantive ideopolitical and professional work as well as cultural and entertainment activity. According to Janic, this exercise also gave full expression to comradeship, brotherhood and unity and a feeling of responsibility, which also contributed to the success of the exercise.

In the conversation with journalists, which was also attended by prominent party leaders and officers of the Nis Military District, many examples were given of self-sacrifice, comradeship, good organization and the high degree of readiness on the part of the soldiers and officers as well as good cooperation with the local inhabitants of this mountainous region. This demonstrates that in everyday practice, the messages of the 11th LCY Congress regarding the necessity for strengthening and developing all-people's defense and social self-protection are being realized.

MILITARY EXERCISE TESTS DEFENSE OF SIBENIK ISLANDS

AU1111804Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 78 p 9 AU

[J.R. report]

[Text] An exercise by units of the territorial defense whose task it is to protect the islands of the Sibenik archipelago has ended in Sibenik. Women participated for the first time in this exercise, in addition to boat owners and others, in order to carry weapons and food supplies and to evacuate people, as well as performing other duties.

This exercise had to show the territorial defense units' combat readiness and capability for responsible tasks. The most important of these tasks is certainly to prevent the advance of a possible aggressor.

MILOVAN DJILAS DISCUSSES EUROCOMMUNISM, TITOISM

LD121325Y Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 8 Oct 78 pp 60, 63 LD

[Maurizio Bardi undated interview in Belgrade with Milovan Djilas: "The Three Things I Would Tell Berlinguer"]

[Text] Question: Are you personally in favor of Eurocommunism?

Answer: Yes, but not very. My opinion is positive, but critical. You see, the Eurocommunists are not too coherent. Be that as it may, Eurocommunism and I lie within the same circle of ideas. Not the same ideas, but similar. Personally, I believe (without modesty) that I am a step ahead of Eurocommunism.

Question: Why, until a few years ago, did the Western communist parties refuse to objectively view the real nature of Stalinism and of the Eastern bloc socialist societies?

Answer: But even now the Western communists have not yet fully developed a critique of the USSR. If you read what the Italian communists--who are perhaps the most democratic--write, you can note that they say there is real socialism in the USSR (with many errors and many weaknesses, but still a major gain). I do not know how sincere they are but this means that they have not yet developed a coherent critique.

Question: And are the West European communist parties really pluralist?

Answer: The stances of the two main Eurocommunist parties--the French and the Italian--are different. The French communists are rather like French Titoists. They are more independent of the Soviet Union than the Italian communists. The Italian communists are also independent, but they do not adopt an active stance against the Soviet Union as the French do. But the PCF is less democratic than the PCI.

The PCF has never said it is in favor of the democratic institutions which exist in France, while the Italian communists, though they want social reforms, are in no way opposed to the democratic institutions which currently exist in Italy. The French communists want extensive nationalization, while the Italian communists favor merely functional nationalization--that is, nationalization which is good from an economic and not an ideological viewpoint. The French communists are still Leninist or Stalinist (which means more or less the same thing), while the Italian communists are no longer, inasmuch as they are undergoing a valid process of ideological transformation.

Question: Is the Soviet Union afraid of Eurocommunism?

Answer: Yes, but not much. The Soviet Union has reservations regarding Eurocommunism and views it negatively because it is diminishing its influence in Europe. On the other hand, Eurocommunism's ideological influence in the USSR can never be very great because it is a closed country whose ideological sphere is controlled. I will not deny that Eurocommunism might have some influence in Eastern Europe. It is certainly an element exerting a positive influence on those countries' political development. Prof Lombardo Radice has said that Eurocommunism can radically change the situation in Eastern Europe. I do not believe it. It is only one element--not the only one and not even the most decisive one.

The Soviets seem to be very cautious about criticizing Berlinguer, but in my opinion they are not far from starting such a campaign. They have already launched it against Carrillo and if the Italian communists begin a more open and more decisive ideological conflict with the USSR, the Soviets will attack Berlinguer, Amendola and Napolitano.

Question: Are the Titoists in favor of Eurocommunism or not?

Answer: The Yugoslavs support Eurocommunism for nationalist reasons because it strengthens Yugoslavia against the USSR and hinders a theoretically possible Russian expansion. But in the theoretical sphere, the Yugoslav communists are essentially opposed to Eurocommunism. They say that Eurocommunism suits Italy because it has different historical conditions, but in our country we must retain the party monopoly. A few months ago, Kardelj propounded the theory that the parliamentary system (which he calls bourgeois) or political pluralism do not suit Yugoslavia. Indeed, Kardelj says, the League of Communists is not a traditional party, since there is no parliamentarianism in Yugoslavia, but neither is there a party system. He justifies his assertions by pointing primarily to self-management. Kardelj is not telling the truth. In Yugoslavia there is still a single party system which monopolizes power in the classic manner.

Question: Though unlikely, what chances are there of political changes in the Soviet Union?

Answer: As I see the problem, there are two possibilities of change in the USSR. Briefly, they are represented by Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn. I personally am on Sakharov's side, but I believe that Solzhenitsyn has a greater chance of success than Sakharov because he is more of a nationalist and nationalism is a very deep-rooted sentiment in the Russian people. The Soviet intelligentsia, represented by Sakharov, is democratic in approach and liberal, on the other hand; at present, however, it has no strength.

Question: Are you still somewhat Titoist?

Answer: No, quite the contrary. I am a democratic socialist. Not a social democrat in the West European sense. There you have to reform capitalism. My problem is communism, the authoritarian system with totalitarian elements. But I do respect Tito. I believe that Tito has been a very talented politician--during the revolution, after the revolution and in the struggle against the Soviet Union.

Question: From a political viewpoint, Tito has made very few mistakes.

Answer: He has made mistakes, but not many, I agree....He could have democratized the country but he did not believe that democracy would have been positive: He leaned toward personal power. He is not a dictator like Stalin (one cannot even make a comparison). Tito is a charismatic and authoritarian leader.

Question: Have you loved him or hated him more?

Answer: I have never hated him much. Maybe sometimes when I was in prison....But when I was in the party, I loved him, I respected him. Even then we had conflicts--not political conflicts but personal ones concerning methods. Now I do not hate him at all. I oppose him but I cannot say that I hate him. I still believe that he is the wisest man in our Central Committee. Yes, he is the wisest, the most practical, the most honest.

NOVI SAD RADIO PLANS EXPANSION OF PROGRAM

AU141643Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[B.D. report]

[Text] Novi Sad--By obtaining the necessary funds, modern technical equipment and a new 150-kilowatt transmitter, which will be commissioned in the middle of next year, Novi Sad Radio will create the necessary conditions to make significant changes in its program. And one of the most significant of these changes will be the introduction of an all-day program in Serbo-Croatian and an expansion of its program in Slovak, Ruthenian and Romanian languages which will be carried at the same time.

It is also planned to improve the quality of the program and to advance cooperation with other Yugoslav radio stations and, within the framework of international cooperation, especially with radio broadcasting organizations in nonalined countries.

This has been stated at a session of the program council of Radio Novi Sad which adopted, among other things, a report on the work of this information institution this year. The report stressed the efforts of this radio station to follow domestic and international social developments with rich and current program content.